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CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The "Flag Bubble" Punctured—Volunteers and Mercenaries—Sort of Army That Is in Contemplation—Situation in the Philippines Admitted to Be Grave—Sen. Pettigrew Laying Pipes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Unquestionably the leading subject in Congress during the week has been the debate in the Senate on the Army bill. In the House the Reapportionment bill gave occasion for stirring incidents, but the subject never reached the high water mark of importance reached by the Army bill in the Senate. I may return to the Reapportionment bill, especially when it reaches the Senate. To-day I wish to convey an idea of what took place in the Senate during the discussion of the Army bill.

The discussion is still on, but it hardly can be called a discussion on the Army bill. Now and then the specific clauses about promotions, number of corporals, etc. were taken up. But such incidents were exceptional. The debate may be said to be conducted, not upon the lines of what the bill provides, but upon the lines of what the bill implies. The policy of the Administration toward the Philippines is the real subject, and that subject has been a foot-ball kicked about promiscuously. There is, of course, no doubt but that the Administration will win out: the foot-ball will be kicked to the goal by the Administration Senators; but neither is there any doubt that when the foot-ball reaches the goal it will be in a very battered condition. The hard hits given it by the "Opposition" have tipped it up in many a spot, and the wind was distinctly heard sissing out.

This estimate of the situation leads me to subdivide the whole discussion under separate subject heads, rather than to handle it in chronological order.

THE FLAG.

The first experience made in the discussion was that the Administration Senators were thrown into the defensive. This happened at the outset, and was helped on by a blunder of Senator Capper, who inadvertently referred to the Alaskan boundary dispute between the United States and England. The point was quickly seized upon by the "Opposition." The Administration theory that the flag cannot be hauled down without dishonor where once it has been raised received a knock-out blow. The Administration had just hauled down the flag on a strip of land where it had been waving peaceably since the purchase from Russia. American citizens were then handed over to British jurisdiction. And all this had been done without war, and all this had been done without war.

VOLUNTEERS AND MERCENARIES.

Franklin were the efforts of the Administration to launch down the "spectre of a standing army as a menace to our liberty." The efforts failed. This feature of the debate was perhaps the most valuable. It kept on recurring every little while. It gave occasion to discrimination between "Army" and "Army." An army of citizens, enrolled as volunteers, with a prescribed term of service, and for a prescribed purpose, is a very different thing from an Army of mercenaries, enrolled for pay and whose only obligation is the implicit obedience of the soldier to orders from above. How close this latter description already begins to fit our Army and how completely it will fit before long it needs not much thought to discover.

The Administration contemplates the setting up of a military establishment that shall at all times act responsive to the "touch of the button" by the Government. What that means requires all the greater gravity when the fact is taken into consideration that the improved mechanism of production is raising an ever larger army of men, who, being thrown out of work, are ready to turn their hands to anything—to enlist in a machinery for the wholesale butchery of workmen at home as readily as for the looting of Tientsin abroad.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Most pitiful was the plight of the Ex-Senator whenever the situation in the Philippines was broached, and, needless to say, it was broached incessantly. The advocates of a large army claimed "that there was war in the Philippines; they were confronted with the President's official statement, made barely four weeks previous to the effect that order was restored on the islands. In the interval between these two claims the fact came out that, after three months of war all that the United States holds is 420 posts, and that beyond that the "bandits," "reb-

els," "savages," etc., etc., held sway. In short the flames of resistance are shooting up to the skies from every inch of Philippine territory, except the 420 posts which are mainly hospitals in which our mailed volunteers are being tended for the wounds received outside of the posts, in some instances within two yards from the posts.

On this particular subject much light was shed by

A DRAMATIC EPISODE.

introduced by Senator Teller of Colorado. He sent to the desk to be read a petition signed by 2,000 Filipinos, men "of property and standing," stating that the Filipino would never lay down his arms until his aspirations for absolute national freedom were satisfied.

SENATOR PETTIGREW.

The debate is still on. The spirits are growing sourer. That the Democratic Senators can have no more objection than their Republican colleagues to a strong and ever stronger army, whether of mercenaries or not, to suppress the "internal disorders" that both sides are constantly alluding to, meaning thereby the aspirations of the working class, goes without saying. That some of the "Opposition" are simply devotees to old bourgeois notions, and have become Utopians, unable to see the requirements of modern Capitalist society, is also very apparent. Nevertheless, inscrutable (as yet) is the attitude of those Democratic Senators, who certainly are no Utopians upon capitalism. What do they mean by their opposition? Can they be simply playing the demagogues, and sparring for position, hoping thereby to get their party into the White House? If that is their motive, then certainly are they very near-sighted. Not only are their chances of success upon that line extremely weak, but, should they come into power and need the very army that the Republicans are now striving for, they would, at the very first attempt to introduce a bill looking in that direction, be confronted with their speeches of to-day, and be finally driven from office by the same club they had used. No. There is that behind their attitude that is not yet visible. What it may be is a subject of speculation.

One opposition Senator's attitude, however, is no subject of speculation. He is Senator Pettigrew, the incumbent from South Dakota against whom the elections went in his State, and whose presence in the Senate will be at end next fourth of March at 12 noon.

Senator Pettigrew is a thorn in the side of all his colleagues. Oppositionists as well as Administrationists, during this debate. He has said little so far at any one time. But he has frequently had the floor, and every time he struck the harpoon into some one, frequently into all collectively.

Senator Pettigrew, it will be remembered, is the gentleman, who, right after last election day, when he discovered himself defeated, when he saw the Socialist Labor Party survive the unparalleled stock of the last electoral conflict, and who, looking at the Social Democratic vote, conceived the plan of starting a new "Labor Party," and showed he had been devoting sufficient intensity of thought upon his plan to have considered even the name of the wave on whose crest he was scheming to get back into public life—"Social-Labor Party." Senator Pettigrew's new labor party will be launched with quotations from his utterances in the Senate on the Army Reorganization bill.

Senator Pettigrew is the most transparent figure in the Senate.

"The Workers' Betterment."

[From the Engineering Magazine.]

The introduction of steam power into the manufacturing world drove the little blacksmith's shop, shoe shop, the country dairy, and weaver's loom from the village into the city and opened many new problems. In those early days the small workman found it best to consider carefully the physical, moral, and mental welfare of his apprentice and his assistant. If it paid the small employer to do this, it will pay the great employer many fold more to have the same thoughtfulness for the hundreds or thousands in his employ. The difficulty will be to determine what is needed for this adjustment, and how to accomplish the arrangement even with the needs recognized. It would seem, however, that all will agree that among the essentials to economic production and a proper adjustment of relations are opportunity for thorough training of the workman and his co-operation in saving and in perfect manufacture.

Attention to personal comfort is another of the essentials in the recognition of the needs of employees. By this is meant thoughtfulness for comfort in work—proper arrangements for lunches and food—opportunities for rest, for baths, and for all those things which add strength and encourage contentment. It is not sufficient, however, to think simply of the physical wants. To accomplish one of the great aims of all such plans—that of securing intelligent operatives—it is necessary to afford mental training and mental growth.

The Halifax, Canada, "Cause of Labor," in commenting upon the "Citizen and Country," a corrupt labor paper in the Dominion, sums up its views thus tersely: "The 'Citizen and Country' is indeed a sight for men and angels. We Canadians are thoroughly ashamed of this product of our land; but where the carriage is the buzzard will be."

AND YET ANOTHER.

ONE MORE INDEPENDENT "SOCIALIST" PARTY STARTS.

It is the Intellectual Child of the Chicago Kangaroo Wing of Social Democracy, and Has all the Earmarks of That Body, Which the Genuine Social Democracy of Chicago Has Excluded from Its Fold.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 5.—At a meeting held here on December 30, the "Socialist" Party was launched. It is a fit addition to the "Socialist" parties that are springing up of late to "teach" the Socialist Labor Party.

Following is the declaration issued at the meeting:

"PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS."

"Whereas, the Socialists of the United States at present have no regularly constituted and generally recognized 'National Organization,' but are divided into a number of separate and distinct factions, each claiming the rights and attempting to exercise the authority, which should be vested only in a national Socialist Party; and

"Whereas, There is at present no Socialist organization of any kind in this State; and

Whereas, The membership of this meeting are revolutionary Socialists of that type of which the International Socialist Review is now the authoritative journalistic exponent in America; and

"Whereas, We propose to participate in the Socialist effort to secure that political power through which alone the social policies of Socialism can be effected; and

"Whereas, These ends can be attained only by means of a compact and aggressive political party organization; now there, be it resolved:

"1. That the action of the Provisional Committee is hereby endorsed.

"2. That the Socialist Party of North Carolina is herewith formed and inaugurated.

"3. That the general authority of the Socialist Party of North Carolina be vested in a body composed of eleven members; that said body be known as the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina; that the majority of the members voting shall be decisive of all questions upon which a vote shall be taken; that a majority of the committee constitutes a quorum; that it select from its members a chairman and secretary; that said committee and its officers shall have such general jurisdiction, power and authority as shall be deemed advisable by the members to exercise for the good of the cause.

"4. That the following members present at this meeting are hereby selected and duly constituted as the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina for the year of 1901 and until their successors shall be regularly appointed:

"J. W. Summers, T. C. Westall, Joseph Horton, C. T. Colyer, T. C. Falk, J. Zimmerman, Crockett Westhall, O. J. Jarrett, Wm. Francis, W. C. Frank, J. B. White."

As you will see by the above the "Socialist" party of North Carolina is formed; and soundly(?) established(?). I was invited to be one of the charter members; but I make a mistake: there is no charter, because organizers of this party will be independent and because there is no regularly constituted and generally recognized National Socialist Organization in the United States to issue one. Who laughs?

I asked that Section 1 of the Preamble be stricken out, as to my knowledge there was a strong and well organized Socialist organization in the United States, represented in at least thirty-six States and in Canada, with its National Executive Committee located in New York, of which party I have the honor to be a member. That this party was very aggressive and a strictly scientific Socialist organization, in fact in my estimation the only genuine one in existence.

Mr. Horton took the floor and said that the discussion of the different "factions" was out of order, but still he thought we might just as well fight it out now. He said the International Socialist Review(?) states that the De Leon faction was not acknowledged by the International Congress at Paris, and that the fact could not be disputed, and the fact was that De Leon was the president of the executive committee and in fact the head dish-and-bottle washer of the party, and that the Socialist Labor Party fought union labor and that was its main object. Then up jumped a union man and said, "If that's the way, I surely will not have anything to do with the S. L. P." Mr. Horton proved himself hardly unimpaired on events, else it is hardly likely that he would have repeated so much balderdash or would have limited his information to the "Review." Especially on the S. L. P. he is not informed at all, but has simply taken his information from the middlehead and lying editors of the "Workers' Call" and like papers. I told them of the organization of our party and the fake organization of the Debs Movement. I deplored emphatically that the S. L. P. fought union labor, but that we DO fight the labor fakirs and the tactics of the pure and simple unions, who cry out all year about scabs and then scab themselves on election day by voting one of the old party tickets;

"VOLKSZEITUNG" LICKED AGAIN.

Its Attempt to Dodge Payment of Costs Frustrated.

The motion, previously announced, by which the "Volkszeitung" sought to escape payment of about \$300 costs in the appeal which it lost in the Court of Appeals came up for argument and, as foretold in these columns, was virtually laughed out of court. A decision was rendered denying the motion with \$10 additional costs.

All these heavy money losses on the part of the "Volkszeitung" are, be it noted, not reverses suffered by the Corporation in any action brought against it by the Party. The Party's actions against the Corporation have not yet come up for trial. All these heavy reverses suffered by the Corporation are incidents in the action that the Corporation's stupid and fraudulent Board of Directors started against the Party.

Having failed, with the loss of some more costs, is the fishy move to rid itself altogether of the \$300 costs, the Corporation now is sparring to avoid payment of the Sheriff's costs. With that end in view it has made another equally trivial motion. Pending the decision of the motion the Sheriff remains in charge of the place. The upshot of the song is that the Corporation will have to pay in the end a good deal more than if it had paid the costs from the start.

BORING FROM WITHIN.

Cleveland Kangs Win Another "Great Victory."

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Last Wednesday evening the "Kangaroo" "borers from within" were taught a lesson by the pure and simple Central Labor Union.

The annual election of officers furnished the material for their instruction, could they but appreciate it.

The Kangs put up a ticket and went around electioneering and blowing that they were sure to win. The pure and simple put up an opposition ticket.

That would seem hard enough treatment for "unionists" to give to Kang union losers. Such treatment should only be meted out to the wicked "union smashers."

The Kangs were thunderstruck at this slap to their "holier than thou" and "brotherly love" rescue mission.

When it came to a count of the vote the "borers from within" were overwhelmed at finding they had won another "victory" by being whipped out of their boots.

The proceedings preliminary to the election were of the usual pure and simple style, and partook more of the character of a gathering of imbeciles than of a body of men having the interest of labor at heart—as they pretend.

The ball started rolling with a controversy between the waiters and the musicians. In this Mike Goldsmith was much in evidence.

The musicians has been complaining of the failure of some unions to employ union musicians. Mike Goldsmith was on his feet in a moment charging the musicians with being untrue to their obligations of unionism.

He declared that it had got to be a well practiced custom for musicians to set up a dance and have unemployed musicians act as bartenders or waiters, as the case happened to be.

"I believe we should practice what we preach," said Goldsmith. "We all make our mistakes, but there should be more of the spirit of unionism in our actions. Here in the hall we are very loyal to each other, but away from the hall we buy our goods from whom we please and where we please. The union label and union card are altogether disregarded from the musician down to the newsboys. The newsboy passes his card from one to another and violates his obligation time and again. We all know him and I know him especially, because I have been there myself. He is an artful youngster. Why I will bet that Mose (referring to the delegate from the newsboys' union) has his card in his pocket now."

Goldsmith then confessed that he had only recently patronized a non-union boot shine stand and had almost been mobbed by union newsboys for so doing.

Minnie Hayes, who had been attacked by Goldsmith, called him a ward heeler and threw other choice bouquets. Another delegate was accused of patronizing a boozed-out restaurant, and altogether it was a "highly edifying" meeting. Delegates accused other delegates of being inconsistent, and other delegates, observing the direction of wind, headed off accusations by making voluntary confessions.

that De Leon was merely the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, the recognized organ of the S. L. P., and for that reason could not be even a member of the executive committee, so that this statement by Horton was a gross misrepresentation.

I stated that, as I have the honor to belong to the S. L. P., I could not sign my name as a member to this preamble and resolutions without being guilty as a traitor to my party, which has never caused with fake movements, and that for that reason I would withdraw from the meeting. Mr. Horton stated also that there was a movement on foot to unite all "factions" at a convention of Socialists to be called together this year in Chicago. This was one more evidence of Mr. Horton's lack of information, or extreme readiness to be duped.

C. SCHULTZ.

A QUESTION

THAT COAL MINERS AND IRON WORKERS SHOULD CONSIDER.

Prices on Pig Iron—Enormous Profits. What Is the Scale of Wage—These Columns Are Opened to the Workers for an Answer.

Of all the bamboozling arguments with which the workers are met by their employers when they demand an increase or resist a reduction of wages, the most usual one, stereotyped and un-failing, is that the condition of the industry involved—the "price" of its product—does not permit of a higher rate. Moreover, as a rule, the same claim is simultaneously advanced in all the industries, even in times of great activity.

It is with this false pretense that we propose to deal, its exposure affording the means of perceiving more clearly the relations of capitalists in one branch of industry to the capitalists in other branches, the relations of the workers in one trade to the workers in other trades, and the relations of the capitalist class, as a whole, to the working class as a body.

Let us first take iron as a type, though our remarks will apply as well to all those industries that are likewise turning out materials used in other lines of production.

Look at these figures, which show the prices of pig iron No. 2 at Philadelphia, on Jan. 2 in each of the three years, 1890, 1900 and 1901:

	1901	1900	1890
Pig iron.....	\$15.50	\$23.25	\$11.25

To be sure, it was profitable in 1890 to make pig iron at the comparatively low price of \$11.25, otherwise it would not have been produced. Since then the machinery and methods of production in that line have certainly not decreased in efficiency. We might safely say that the contrary was true, although for the sake of reasoning (that is, for the purpose of simplification and clearness), we may grant that no improvement of any sort—mechanical, administrative or other—has taken place.

It will no doubt be claimed that the margin of profit at the price of 1890 (namely, \$11.25) was very small. Although the price had previously been lower on several occasions, let us also grant that. Let us, for instance, suppose that the actual cost per ton was \$10, and that the consequent margin of only \$1.25 was but just sufficient to pay the low interest rate of 4 per cent. on the capital employed.

It then follows that at the price of 1900 (namely, \$23.25), the margin of profit was \$14.50 per ton; or nearly twelve times as much as in the preceding year, and enough to pay interest at the rate of over 46 per cent. on the capital engaged.

By a similar calculation we would find that at the lower price of 1901, the pig iron capitalists were still realizing a profit nearly four and a half times as great as in 1890, and getting from their capital an income of nearly 18 per cent.

Now this question arises: How much higher than in 1890 should the wages have been in 1900 than in 1901, in order to give the workers an equal share with their flocks in the "benefits of prosperity"?

Observe, in the first place, that the product, pig iron, is in its entirety crystallized labor. When we say, for instance, as we do under the supposition taken above as a basis—that the ton of pig iron costs \$10, we mean that, no matter what its price may be at Philadelphia, and no matter what price the furnace owners may have bought their coal from the coal barons \$10 has been paid upon the whole, to the various kinds of labor employed in the coal mines, in the iron mines, in the blast furnaces, and in the several operations of handling, transportation, etc., required from the mines to the works and from the works to Philadelphia.

And, by the way, let it be observed also right here, as a warning against possible confusion between "price" and "value," that \$10 is not the value of iron, since the labor crystallized in it has been underpaid. Nor is it \$11.25 or \$23.25, or \$15.50, which were the widely different prices paid by the purchasers of it at the times above named, according to the "state of the market" at those particular times. Its real, positive value, regardless of fluctuating prices and of the consequent advantages which sellers and purchasers may take of each other, regardless also of the wages paid to the workers who produce, is in the "quantity" of socially necessary labor power required to produce it; and this quantity, as we have said, has not changed since January 2, 1890. In other words, its true value is transferred from purchaser to purchaser regardless of the prices paid at each transfer, until it is finally embodied in the finished product that will contain it, and is in that form consumed by the last purchaser, who may himself, according to the "state of the market" pay too much or too little for that finished product.

But there is no room here for a treatise on "Value;" nor is it necessary now for the special object we have here in view, to say more upon this important subject.

To the above question, indeed, the answer is easy. First, as regards 1900:—The price of iron in that year being \$23.25 as against \$11.25 in 1890, the advance was \$12; which, divided equally between the particular workers in ques-

tion (miners, iron-workers, etc.), on one side, and their respective flocks (coal barons, iron kings, etc.) on the other side, would have increased the wages from \$10 in 1890 to \$16 in 1900, or sixty per cent. Secondly, as regards 1901:—the price of iron being then \$15.50 as against \$11.25 in 1890, the advance was \$4.25; which, similarly divided, would still have shown an increase of wages from \$10 in 1890 to \$12.12½ in 1901, or twenty-one and one half per cent. Striking an average for the two years, the wages would upon the whole have advanced forty per cent., while leaving to the flocks an average profit representing an annual interest of thirty-two per cent on their capital.

Now, therefore, another question stares us in the face: Were the wages of miners, iron workers and others, directly or indirectly engaged in the production of iron, advanced since January 2, 1890, and if so, how much?

We could, no doubt, fairly answer this question; but we prefer that it be done by the workers themselves, and invite them to a proper use of our columns for this purpose. We invite the iron workers, in particular, to give us brief but comprehensive statements, with practical illustrations of the workings of that famous "Wage Scale," which the fakirs of their Amalgamated Association annually draw up in secret meeting with the officials of their masters' organization.

When the minds of our readers shall have thus been well prepared by an examination of positive data emanating from sources that no one can honestly suspect, we shall resume the consideration of the subject which we have here merely stated and the wide hearings of which will appear more and more clearly at every step in the inquiry.

BID FOR WAGE REDUCTION.

A Laborer Demands That He Can Live on Five Cents a Day.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Jan. 13.—Living on five cents a day would seem almost impossible to the average citizen of this country, yet William Hamlin a laborer in this city, has satisfactorily demonstrated that it can be done. Hamlin has been engaged here all summer in digging sewers and laying water mains, and, although a man of good physique and apparently excellent digestion, has lived and thrived on five cents worth of food as his regular daily food.

His daily bill of fare consisted of, for breakfast a goodly quantity of hot drinking water and three quarters of a pound of oat meal, for dinner plenty of hot drinking water and a pound of oat meal, for supper he takes a hot or cold bath, sometimes merely a foot bath, three quarters of a pound of oat meal and hot drinking water. The diet seems to agree with him, as he is very active and in good health. Should his stomach seem to rebel he merely lays the oat meal away and refrains from eating anything until his appetite returns. Hamlin is apparently satisfied and does not seem to have the least intention of returning to his old-time habits of eating like other people.

Millers Active.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Disquiet is felt at the final vote of Deputies yesterday fixing Monday for the discussion of the Pope's right to interfere in favor of the religious associations before the bill regulating them has been debated.

The motion was presented by Marcel Sembat, a Socialist, and, accepted only at the last moment by the Prime Minister, was carried partly by the unexpected coalition of the extreme Socialists and the Right.

M. Jaures this morning implores the Socialists to concentrate with other Ministerial groups during the whole coming debate forming the chief battle between the Church and civil society.

The "Libre Parole" says that the Ministry has been officially informed that if Monday's vote is hostile to the Vatican, the Nuncio will quit Paris immediately.

A Captain of Industry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—It is current that all the Armour interests will lay formed into a corporation, and that J. Ogden Armour will retire from the management of the vast investments. It is said that the young man believes that the property has reached a development where it will run of its own force under the direction of the men whom his father trained in his service, and who have had the practical management ever since the first illness of the dead man.

J. Ogden Armour is credited with holding a belief that his devotion to business as closely as in the past is not necessary, and, being possessed of great wealth, he intends to take more leisure than formerly.

The young capitalist had been his father's assistant in the financial affairs of the Armour interests, but gave little attention to the business detail. His brother, Philip D. Armour, Jr., had more reserve, and delighted in managing the big packing plant, but J. Ogden Armour has seldom been seen at the yards.

Concessions, But No Rights.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.—Gov. Hunt has abolished the permit system in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, which is still under martial law, and has prohibited the employment of State deputies with out his permission. This is a concession to the miners' union.

"BETTERING" THE WORKER

HOW CAPITALISTS THRIVE WHILE DOING THE BENEVOLENT WORK.

The Scheme as It Is Worked in Dayton, Ohio—Getting Inventions for Comparatively Nothing—Increased Productivity for Small Prices.

DATTON, Ohio, Jan. 11.—In last Monday's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE there is an article entitled "Workers' Betterment." It shows how certain manufacturing concerns in Cleveland, add to their profits, by adopting certain plans which they claim are for the betterment of the workers. The article states that this is the latest capitalist buncce game on the working class. However that may be, we here in Dayton have been familiar with the game since 1894. In fact, the scheme had its inception here. It was originated by the National Cash Register Company.

This concern was first organized here nineteen years ago. It is the pioneer manufacturer of cash registers. For the first few years of its existence it had a hard struggle to keep afloat. Debt and discouragement met it at the outset, but the officers, realizing that they had a good thing, kept on raising money and improving the register until now they claim to have a practically perfect machine.

The new method, as they call it, or how to make a business successful from the standpoint of the capitalist, and yet delude the employe into the idea that he is being bettered, has been to a great extent successfully accomplished here.

At one time, the amount of defective workmanship and the imperfections of the machine caused thousands of dollars worth of the output to be thrown back upon the company. This finally led the company to a consideration of a change in factory methods.

The first thing was to endeavor to attract skilled mechanics by the offer of good wages, but this, alone was found insufficient at that time to draw desirable men from the big cities; then began the modern methods.

The first step was to give the most complete information possible to all employees regarding the details of the business. This was accomplished by frequent meetings, by factory publications and announcements. Next, it was decided to educate the employees—each in his special line of work. Meetings were held for this purpose, at which topics of business interest were discussed; primers, compiled by practical mechanics, were distributed in the machinery department; prospective salesmen were required to meet under a practical instructor for a six weeks' training before they were allowed to go on the road.

This company initiated the payment for suggestions idea.

A series of cash prizes, ranging from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to \$1,230 each year, is offered, for the best suggestions made by factory employees, except heads of departments and assistants. An average of 4,000 suggestions are received each year. About one-fourth of these are available, which makes the average reward per each available suggestion a little over ONE dollar. Here are some results to company and workers: For six suggestions, cited as fair examples, \$105 was paid. From the resulting improvements the company saves \$855 dollars a year!

Many suggestions are received whose money value cannot readily be computed. In one case, for instance, a suggestion was adopted which led to the improvement of the device for printing advertisements on the backs of paper checks issued by a certain style of register. While this is valuable, its exact value cannot be determined.

Of suggestions offered by heads of departments and others who receive no prizes, two have recently been adopted which result in a saving to the company of about \$5,000 a year. These instances show cash returns; far above this, however, the company places the resulting tendency of the plan toward increased efficiency, interest and productivity by the whole body of employees.

As an evidence of how finely everything is figured here, take the lunch that is served at a cost of one cent per day to each girl. The girls take turns in preparing and serving it. The company has organized a cooking-class under the direction of an experienced teacher. The class now has about 200 members. It meets twice a week for lessons. The price charged for each meal—one cent—is about one-fourth of its average cost to the company. Since the addition of the lunch-room the increased average output in all the women's departments has amounted to six cents per day.

Reducing the working schedule of men from ten to nine and one half hours, and of women from ten to eight hours was heralded with a blare of trumpets. The pay remained as before on the basis of ten hours a day. More work was accomplished after the reduction than before. In one department, for instance, under the ten hours schedule eighty-five employees produced an average output of fifty-two parts of a certain kind of machine; working eight hours per day, the number of women employed in that department was decreased from eighty-nine to seventy-seven, and the average daily output on the same work increased from fifty-two to fifty-nine.

Another plan adopted for the benefit of

(Continued on page 2.)

A FAKIR'S FRAUD EXPOSED.

The DAILY PEOPLE has all along been pointing out that the noise, made of late by the Organized Scabbery who run the International Association of Machinists, over their "glorious victory," and their "nine hour day triumph," was but dust raised and thrown into the eyes of the workers for the purpose of robbing these into paying dues. How true this charge was may be seen from the below documents. The first is a true copy of the agreement entered into, at New York, May 18, 1900, between the employers, represented in the National Metal Trades Association on the one hand, and the International Association of Machinists on the other. The second, in parallel column, is an exact copy of the document which the Organized Scabbery of the International Association of Machinists has sent out to its duped members, and also to other employers, purporting to be the true agreement entered into last

JOINT AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the Joint Board of Arbitration of the National Metal Trades' Association, and the International Association of Machinists, appointed under the Chicago agreement of March 17th, 1900, signed March 31st, 1900, held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, May 10th to 18th, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted and agreements entered into, to take effect from this date:

Resolved: That the strikes be declared off in the factories of the members of the National Metal Trades' Association in the cities of Cleveland and Paterson, the National Metal Trades' Association members of this Board to wire the members of their Association in these two cities to meet a Committee, from each shop, of their former employees to arrange for the return of as many men as their present necessities require; and that subsequent requirements of men shall be filled from their former employees whom they may not be able to re-instate at the present time.

The intent of this last clause is, that if, within the next six months, former employees make application for re-instatement they shall be re-instated, provided there are vacancies for them.

Where strikes exist in these cities in firms other than the members of the National Metal Trades' Association, who will agree to the settlement herein entered into, after the same has been adjusted by the joint body, such strikes shall be declared off at once.

Whereas, doubts have been expressed by members of this Board, representing both parties to this conference, as to the ability of their respective organizations to control their members.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the members of this Board pledge themselves each to the other that in case of the refusal of any member of the respective organizations represented, to observe and carry out in an honorable manner the findings and decisions of this Board, in regard to strikes and lockouts, based upon a fair, just and liberal interpretation as to what is known as the Chicago agreement, we will report such member or members to our respective organizations for discipline, suspension, or expulsion, as the merits of the case may justify.

MACHINIST.

A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, competent shaper hand, competent milling machine hand, competent slotting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring mill hand, competent tool maker, and competent linotype hand. To be considered a competent hand in either class he shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class, with the drawings or blue prints, and prosecute the work to successful completion within a reasonable time. He shall also have served a regular apprenticeship or have worked at the trade four years.

It is understood that the question of competency is to be determined by the employers. Since the employers are responsible for the work turned out by their workmen, they shall, therefore, have full discretion to designate the men they consider competent to perform the work, and to determine the conditions under which it shall be prosecuted.

This last paragraph does not, in any way, abridge or destroy the right of appeal from any apparent or alleged unjust decision rendered by an employer of labor, or his representative, in conformity with the powers vested in him by this paragraph.

OVERTIME.

All overtime up to 10 o'clock, p. m., shall be paid for at the rate of not less than time and one-quarter time, and all over-time from 10 p. m. until 12 midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time, and that after 12 o'clock and legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of not less than double time.

In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to apply only to the machinery of the employer.

The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now, no reduction will take place. Such rates for overtime shall not apply to men regularly employed on night gangs.

APPRENTICES.

There may be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice to every five machinists. It is understood that in shops where the ra-

May 18. At a glance it will be seen that there are extensive omissions in this bogus document; looked into closer, these omissions will be found to be important, and also that some important interpolations are made. Finally, it will appear clearly that there is not a word in the true document that justifies the claim made by the Organized Scabbery to the effect that they have won the "nine-hour day with ten hours pay" for the workmen.

These two agreements, placed in parallel columns, constitute an invaluable document to judge the Organized Scabbery by, and, incidentally, also the poltroon crew that, knowing of such swindles, pretend that the proper method to enlighten the rank and file of the workers is to avoid incurring the hostility of the Organized Scabbery by abstaining from exposing such frauds, and even whooping it up for the Fakir Brigade. Here are the two documents:

[Bogus.] AGREEMENT.

Between firm of..... and International Association of Machinists.

tie is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS.

No discrimination shall be made against union men and every workman shall be free to belong to a trade union, should he see fit. Every employer shall be free to employ any man, whether he belong or not to a trade union. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all fellow employees, whether he or they belong to a trade union or not. He shall also be free to leave such employment, but no collective action shall be taken until any matter in dispute has been dealt with under the provisions for avoiding disputes as per the Chicago agreement, dated March 17, 1900, signed March 31st, 1900. The National Metal Trades' Association does not advise its members to object to union workmen or give preference to non-union workmen.

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement, and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer.

In consideration of this concession in working hours, the International Association of Machinists will place no restrictions upon the management or production of the shop and will give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

NOTE.—This not to interfere in any way with shops where a less number of hours per week is already in operation.

PATERSON.

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this Board based upon the evidence placed before it, that the strike at Paterson was due to a misunderstanding as to the intent of the manufacturers regarding an advance in wages; and

WHEREAS, The members of the National Metal Trades' Association in Paterson show that since the uniform advance in wages of ten per cent was requested they have advanced their machinists to an average amount equal to about seven per cent;

Now, be it resolved, that the decision of this Board, is that a ten per cent increase in wages be granted in Paterson over and above the rate prevailing December 10th, 1899, at the time the request was made for the ten per cent increase in wages. This to apply only to the shops in which the strikes occurred that were members of the National Metal Trades' Association.

RESOLVED, that the members of the National Metal Trades' Association be notified that this Arbitration Board recommends that if they desire to add to their shop rules any portion of the resolutions relating to the employment and hours, that they shall add only the following:

"Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer."

As regards overtime, the following may be posted:

"All overtime up to 10 o'clock p. m., shall be for at a rate not less than time and one-quarter time, and all overtime from 10 p. m. until 12 midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half, and after 12 o'clock and legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of not less than double time."

"In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to apply only to the machinery of the employer."

"The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now no reduction shall take place."

"Such rates for overtime shall not apply to men regularly employed on night-gangs."

RESOLVED, That the resolutions and agreements heretofore adopted by this Board be now approved as a whole, to take effect from this date.

For and on behalf of the National Metal Trades' Association.

(Signed) D. McLAREN, President.

(Signed) EDWIN REYNOLDS, President.

(Signed) WALTER L. PIERCE, President.

For and on behalf of the International Association of Machinists,

(Signed) JAS. O'CONNELL, President.

(Signed) D. DOUGLAS WILSON, President.

(Signed) HUGH DORAN, President.

Dated, New York, May 18th, 1900.

S. L. P. Vote in Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party candidate for mayor, C. C. Woodley, polled 220 votes for the mayoralty.

THE VOTE BY WARDS.

First Ward..... 39
Second Ward..... 23
Third Ward..... 38
Fourth Ward..... 42
Fifth Ward..... 51
Sixth Ward..... 31
Total..... 220

Our aldermanic vote last year was 1,433, each elector voted for four aldermen, though. This vote is straight.

We backed against the pure and simple Trade and Labor Council, that had endorsed a capitalist candidate. Face to face, on their own platform, we denounced them as corrupt. Hope to have a S. T. & L. A. Mixed Alliance very soon.

tie is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

HOURS.

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement, and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer.

NOTE.—This not to interfere in any way with shops where a less number of hours per week is already in operation.

FRAUD FOLLOWED UP.

ADMISSION MADE AT THE OFFICE OF THE N. M. T. A.

The "9-Hour Day With 10 Hours Pay." Victory of Machinists Is But an Organized Scabbery Swindle—Bogus Agreement Issued to Conceal the Fact.

The article, "A Fakir's Fraud Exposed," published in the DAILY PEOPLE, was a veritable bombshell thrown into the ranks of Organized Scabbery. It was eagerly read and discussed in all the machine shops in Greater New York and vicinity. Figuratively speaking, the article took enough dust from out of eyes of the rank and file to fill a dozen street sweepers' carts.

With a view to clinching the whole affair, a DAILY PEOPLE man called on Mr. Pierce, the secretary of the National Metal Trades' Association at the Association's office in 35 Liberty street.

Mr. Pierce was out of town but his secretary was willing to be interviewed.

The DAILY PEOPLE was shown to Mr. Pierce's secretary with the article in which a true copy of the agreement, entered last May between the National Metal Trades' Association and the International Association of Machinists, was placed in parallel columns with a bogus copy issued by the officers of the I. A. M.

Mr. Pierce's secretary looked surprised at the facts having leaked out, and he admitted that his association had sent out an eight-page pamphlet entitled: "A True Copy of the Joint Agreement entered into between the National Metal Trades' Association and the International Association of Machinists."

"What was your object in doing so?" was asked the Secretary.

"The object of our Association in issuing this pamphlet can be seen on the face of it. You will notice on the second page it says: 'Opposite will be found a copy of a document purporting to be the true agreement, but the omissions are easily recognized. This document has been presented to many manufacturers for their signatures. For your enlightenment we herewith present the true copy.'"

"Now, then, there are a large number of manufacturers who are not as yet in our association. We present the original document to them and ask them to come in. If they get another document from the I. A. M. that purports to be the original agreement; and if this document is a bogus one with large portions of the original agreement left out, and interpolations made that we know nothing of, then it is our duty to place before our members, and those whom we ask to become members, the original document so that they may not be deceived."

"How do you account for this conduct of the I. A. M.?"

"I would prefer not to discuss that now."

"Will machinists get ten hours' pay for nine hours work on and after May 18 next?"

"If you read the true document over again you will not find any thing to justify such expectation. Of course, we can't say now what may happen. I merely point out that there is nothing in the agreement calling for any such thing."

At this point the interview closed. It is very evident from the position of the N. M. T. A. that the machinists who have been duped into believing that they will get shorter hours at the old wages through the I. A. M. are sadly mistaken, and they will learn it soon to their sorrow.

ACTIVE TEXAS SOCIALISTS.

At a meeting held on the sixteenth of December, 1900, Section San Antonio of the Socialist Labor Party made the following nominations for officers at the ensuing city election:

Aldermen at Large—Edmund Bellinger, Charles Werner, J. V. Kendall, Carl Spahr.

Alderman Seventh Ward—Charles J. Pollard.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Aware that honest and efficient administration is impossible under capitalist rule, and that no permanent improvement in the condition of the working class can be achieved until the Socialist Labor Party, shall have conquered the political power in the Nation, State and Municipality, we present the following demands, as palliatives, and pledge our candidates, if elected, to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of the same by the City Council.

1. No new franchise to be granted and no extension of those now in existence.
2. Abolition of the contract system on all public work.
3. Municipal employees to elect their own foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people, and no employee to be discharged for political reasons.
4. The extension of municipal improvements on a scale sufficient to furnish work to the unemployed in times of distress.
5. In case of a strike or lockout, the City Council shall immediately investigate the matter in dispute, and if the obdurate employer persist in denying the just demands of his employees, financial and other measures shall promptly be taken to support the injured workers.
6. The assessor shall do his full duty by assessing every kind of property at its market value; and the said property shall be taxed to the fullest extent for the immediate carrying out of the measures of public relief and improvement herein contemplated.

IMPERATIVE MANDATE.

Resolved, That Section San Antonio will demand the resignation of any of its members, if elected, who shall fail to support the above demands, or who shall vote for any measure hostile to the interests of the working class and against the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

COLUMBUS, O., SOCIALISTS

Enter Upon Their Municipal Campaign—Platform and Resolutions.

The Socialist Labor Party held a City Convention Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 141½ East Main street, and nominated a City Ticket. The Convention was called to order by Oscar Freer and effected a permanent organization by electing E. T. Adams chairman and B. F. Mortz, secretary. Otto Stinehoff, Oscar Freer, and Jos. C. Davey, were elected a committee on resolutions. While the committee was at their work several visitors made stirring addresses and the convention was enthusiastic throughout.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The citizens of this city are pouring out phials of indignation on account of the Street Railroad franchise sandbagging proposition pending with the City Government; and whereas the defunct middle class indignant protesters have involved the wage workers as having an interest. And as some of the wage workers through their Union have been victimized and involved, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we protest and repudiate this matter of proletarian interest in the scandal, as the wage worker has no interest in bourgeois affairs, for every the street-car fare a free gift the capitalists who own the machinery will still use it to the injury of the working class.

WHEREAS, The wage slaves of this city, in common with the movement throughout the country, are struggling for shorter hours of labor, and as such a measure would tend to advance the material and mental welfare of the wage workers and be of general benefit to mankind; Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we approve of such struggle and pledge our support to such measure; when modern weapons of warfare are used.

TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBUS:

The Socialist Labor Party of Columbus, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But it is true that the most of mankind are unsuccessful in obtaining the object of their desire, as is emphasized by the fact of thousands of destitute people being supplied with a Christmas dinner throughout the country by benevolent associations.

It is also a fact that means for supplying the necessities of the people were never more abundant and inexhaustible than at the present time. The fact of being confronted with this strange phenomenon of destitution in the midst of abundance we attribute to the capitalist system of production. The private ownership of tools, machinery, transportation, land, and the exercise of all such relations as are in their nature public, have been alienated from the people and are held as a sacred investment for profit to a few.

While it is claimed that this period of capitalism has been useful, it must be also admitted that it has outlived its day and has involved the people in great distress on account of this private ownership. Social welfare will not admit of this violation of human rights. We declare that the laborer must have the wealth he produces. The capitalists say that they buy labor as any other commodity, and as the laborer has but one market in which he can sell his labor power, the capitalist market where the tools and machinery of production are owned, he is compelled to sell at such price as he can get. This must, in the nature of things be about the point of a miserable subsistence. Hence, by virtue of the natural law of production for use being violated, we have on the one side surplus of goods, and on the other an ever increasing army of beggars and unemployed people.

During the period of expansion and development of industrial plants, and for equipment of them with machinery for the production of goods for sale, and the building and equipping of railroads and various means of transportation, a very large part of the people are kept at work in the construction line. When this period is passed, or passed to such an extent that a comparative few are employed, and only the productive part or the manufacturing of goods is carried on, the great mass of people formerly at work are discharged. To this must be added the number that are continually displaced by new machinery. It is thus that we see that the capitalist system of industry is criminal, and must be overthrown, and production for use must be resorted to.

Against such an industrial system the Socialist Labor Party has taken the field for political and economic revolution, and demands the unconditional surrender of all the tools and machinery of production and transportation to the working people where they rightly belong. We are taught by history and observation that the reason the working class always fares so badly lies in the fact that it has never administered the Government as a class.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of Columbus, and upon all other honest citizens to vote and act with the Socialist Labor Party; to enroll themselves under its class-conscious banner and join in sounding the keynote of the Proletariat of the world; until it shall become an inspiring chorus that shall echo and rebound from sea to sea:

"Wage workers of the world unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain."

PLATFORM.

Our candidates if elected will act in the interest of the wage workers; as advised and instructed by the Section from time to time; in conformity with such tactics as shall be necessary to effect the establishing of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

TICKET.

Mayor—R. W. Hintel.
Clerk of Police Court—Peter Kennear.
Justice—Oscar Freer.
Justice—Joseph C. Davey.

The "Columbia" Edition of Standard Books in Two Volume Sets.

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Mr. Practical is deeply concerned with getting at the IDEA in a book, and doesn't care a fig about the quality of paper or binding which are used to convey that idea; and Mr. Practical will buy the cheaper editions of books.

There are, however, a good many aesthetic natures in the world. ("Esthetic" Standard Dictionary.) The esthetic persons are just as anxious to get at the idea of a book as prosaic Mr. Practical; but they like, furthermore, to feel the texture of the paper as they turn the leaves, and admire the binding after they get through with the texture of the paper. For these persons there have been manufactured the following TWO VOLUME SETS. Where the sets have the same title their contents are identical with the ONE-DOLLAR "EXCELSIOR" SETS. They are, however, printed on a better quality of paper, and the bookbinder put in enough extra labor power to make the binding strike the esthetic eye a little more forcibly. Glit tops. Glit lettering. Each set in a box.

\$1.25, Prepaid by Mail.

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- Set No. 2—Count of Monte Cristo. Two volumes. By Alexandre Dumas.
- Set No. 3—Life of Washington. Two volumes. By Washington Irving.
- Set No. 4—Life of Columbus. Two volumes. By Washington Irving.
- Set No. 5—Emerson's Essays. Two volumes. By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- Set No. 6—Tom Brown's School Days. Tom Brown at Oxford. By Thomas Hughes.
- Set No. 7—The French Revolution. Two volumes. By Thomas Carlyle.
- Set No. 8—Consuelo. Countess of Rudolstadt. By George Sand.
- Set No. 9—Don Quixote. Two volumes. By Miguel de Cervantes.
- Set No. 10—Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship. Two volumes. By Goethe.
- Set No. 11—Mysteries of Paris. Two volumes. By Eugene Sue.
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- Set No. 17—Harry Lorrequer. Two volumes. By Charles Leane.
- Set No. 18—Don Quixote. Two volumes. By Miguel de Cervantes.
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Write for catalogue of Socialist

GOMPERS AND CO., SCABS.

AN INDICTMENT AND EXPOSE OF AN ENEMY OF LABOR.

Gompers, Charlant, Falsifier, Coward, Ignoramus Proves Himself to Be Also a Scab Furnisher—Challenged, Will He Accept?

CHAPTER I.

In Washington, D. C., there was an organization known as the Federation of Labor, commonly called "The Local Federation." This body was organized in the '80's, and was the central labor organization of the city. It included the unions of the District of Columbia, and to it belonged all the Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor. It was an independent body, attached neither to the American Federation of Labor nor the Knights of Labor. Within its jurisdiction it was supreme. No report it levied was unsuccessful; no order it issued was not obeyed. The largest body in the city were compelled, time and again, to recognize its power.

Previous to 1895—the year this body began—the A. F. of L. had made attempts to organize a Central Labor Union in opposition to the Local Federation, by organizing delinquent members of the already existing unions, but had failed in every attempt. During 1895 there was an attempt made, led by Milford Spohn and George O. Cook, bricklayers, to get the Local Federation to apply for a charter from the A. F. of L. The resolution to that effect was lost by a decisive vote. The serious failures of the A. F. of L. were pointed out, also its attempts to weaken the body and it was developed, during the discussion, that the only valid reason for joining the A. F. of L. was that if there was a central body of the A. F. of L. in Washington, then the headquarters would be removed to the city. This, if anything, helped to kill the resolution, as everyone had had some experience with national officers, and one experience of that kind was enough.

In December, 1895, the brewers were organized by Bechtold and some others. Negotiations were carried on with the brewery bosses by Bechtold and some of the G. E. B. of the K. of L. These resulted in a clash upon a merely minor matter, whereupon the bosses locked the brewers out. This happened in all three of the breweries. The matter of the lockout was brought into the Local Federation, and the cooler ones there, not knowing all the details, fought for placing a boycott on but one of the three, as it was pointed out that the larger one of the three was only using the other two for its own purpose, and if the larger one was boycotted, the two others could not and would not resist the temptation to make profits at the expense of the larger one. The leaders in the fight to boycott all three were the same gentlemen who had fought so hard for the A. F. of L. Messrs. Spohn and Cook, backed up by the other delegates from the bricklayers. They carried the day and the three were boycotted. A week afterwards the brewers notified the bricklayers that if they persisted in the boycott, then they, the brewery bosses, would hire scab bricklayers. The bricklayers, after backing and filling for about a week, raised the boycott and were expelled from the Federation for doing so.

There had been virtually expelled from the Local Federation in 1894 the union of printers, known as Columbia Typographical Union 101. This organization included all those working in the Government Printing Office, many of whom were men from little country towns who had been appointed at the behest of some lawbreaker Congressman, and whom the union was forced to admit to membership, though they had never belonged to a union before, and would not join were it not that they had to hold their job. These fellows knew about as much of unionism and solidarity as a stone cowherd of geometry. The local printers working upon newspapers and in job shops also belonged to this so-called union, but were of no account in it. They were looked upon as little better than bums by the elite, the governmental printer.

The "Post" of Washington failed to treat its printers as it had agreed to, and they struck. The Local Federation boycotted the "Post" and any and all business men who advertised in it; the printers, carpenters and other building trades, with the exception of the bricklayers, refused to work for anyone who advertised in it. This brought the "Post" soon to terms, and the proprietor sent for a committee of the printers who met with him and declared the strike off. The matter was then referred to the Local Federation, when it was discovered that two printers, who had been indicted for conspiracy, had not been mentioned in the agreement with the "Post." The Local Federation thereupon refused to declare the boycott off and the "Post" was finally compelled to let the District Attorney to have the indictments quashed. This was done and the men relieved from bail.

All this caused bad blood. The printing union was hauled over the coals and quit the Local Federation just in time to save itself from expulsion. When the bricklayers were expelled, a committee was appointed to organize a Central Labor Union that should be attached to the A. F. of L. On this committee there was only the representative of the printers and the bricklayers, and a delegate, an anarchist by the way, from a small union of bakers that had been organized of scab bakers. Then the national officers of the horsehoes, painters and gasfitters, machinists,

tailors, granite cutters and some others, were appealed to to compel the local unions of their organizations to join the new Central Labor Union. In every case these officials complied, and all the trades, with the exception of the tailors, joined the scab central body.

The first act of the Central Labor Union was to organize the brewers who had turned scab and gone back to work, and to declare the brewery "fair." In answer to this the brewer hired some scab bricklayers, plumbers and horsehoes. The next act of the C. L. U. was to invite the A. F. of L. to remove its headquarters to Washington. The invitation was accepted at the convention held in '96, and Gompers landed in Washington, while his son landed in the Government Printing Office.

CHAPTER II.

The plasterers were one of the oldest organizations in the District of Columbia and belonged to the K. of L. In 1896 they were the only building trades union in the city which secured the eight hour day. Their record was a clean one. Never had an organization demanded their support but that it had received it. Never had they refused to strike a job when other trades were in a struggle, and the money they had spent on the other unions mounted into the tens of thousands, with not one cent received by themselves. The painters were of the same calibre as the plasterers, and like them belonged to the K. of L. There were only a few plasterers and painters outside of the locals and these few were notorious scabs.

The C. L. U. set about organizing (?) the plasterers and painters. To do so they had to organize (?) the scabs. After they had got them they did not know what to do as the old organizations were still intact. But their time came.

A building was being put up, called the "Boston Store." The owner of the establishment had inserted a clause in the contract, that only union labor should be employed in the building of the store. When the contractor for the plastering began operations he put members of the regular plasterers union to work. After the plasterers began a "committee" of the Central Labor Union saw the proprietor of the store and told him that the plastering was being done by scabs. The contractor, being called for produced his men, who showed their cards. The C. L. U. decided to boycott the "Boston Store" unless the scab plasterers were employed, and Gompers not only went along with a committee to notify the proprietor to that effect, but sent a letter saying the scabs were the only union men. These scabs were working below the scale at that, and were so few in number that there was not enough to do one job. The proprietor became frightened at Gompers and his committee and put the scabs to work, only to find himself compelled to at last put the regular plasterers to work.

The painters soon got their dose of Gompers and Company. Every year they had been employed to paint the river steamboats, and in 1896 they were engaged in the work of painting the boats when Mr. Gompers and a committee from the C. L. U. showed up and notified the manager of one line that he was employing scabs and that if he did so he and his line would be boycotted. (In both the case of the plasterers and the painters Gompers personally appeared.) The result was that the union men were fired and scabs put to work. There was not enough scabs in the city to do the work so Gompers and Company sent out of town for men. When the manager found this out, he fired Gompers' men and hired the union men again. Second knockout for Gompers.

The above is a short sketch of actual happenings in Washington, D. C., between the years 1895 and 1897. There is nothing therein but a plain statement of facts that can be verified by witnesses and affidavits. Should Gompers wish to deny any of the allegations therein contained the undersigned will meet him before an audience of workmen in Washington, D. C. He can pick his hall and he can have the privilege of giving out ALL the tickets of admission.

Or the undersigned will agree to meet him before any of the unions in Washington, D. C., and prove him an organizer of scabs in the interest of the bosses, as he has already done on one or two occasions.

Later on there will appear a third and final chapter in this history that will go to show how Gompers personally and with malice aforethought tried and failed to break up the tailors union of Washington; how he ascended to the tricks of the three card monte man, and was caught in the act and branded as a scab to his face in the company of Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Andrew Furuseth, lobbyist for the A. F. of L., and some others.

ARTHUR KEEP.

The New York "Journal" has entered into a terrible contest with the "World," and accuses it of imitation, of pilfering, and of other unseemly crimes. The trouble seems to be that the "Journal" finds the "World" treading on its corns, and the "World" has discovered that the "Journal" treads on its neck. Such a condition of affairs could not be tolerated, hence comes the warfare. The great source of the whole thing is the Ice Trust war that was waged some months ago. It was intimated that the octopus which inhabited concealed water had us by the vitals, and Mr. Hearst was indignant thereover. In order to free us from the scourge of all trusts he commenced to fight the Ice Trust. While he was yelling himself red in the face over this particular trust, he was at the same time advertising a product of the greatest of all trusts—the Wickless Blue Flame Oil Trust, made by the Standard Oil Trust. It was just such consistency as paid. Now the two papers, both "trust smashers," both beneficiaries of the trust, are firmly locked in each other's hair, and are determined to fight it out. Such an embrace would be fatal to anything clean, but in the case of these two papers it will only serve to brace them up. They thrive on each other's corruption.

A PLUTOCRATIC AGENCY.

The Interstate Commerce Commission—Its Use as a Bailiwick.

In our editorial columns of January 5, we considered that ghastly part of the advance report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which is, beyond question, of uppermost interest to the workers engaged in transportation; namely, the number of railroad employees killed and injured in the year ending June 30, 1899. Further comments must be delayed until we have, in the final report, a detailed statement of the "accidents" and of the number of men respectively employed in the various branches of the railway service. In the meantime we may consider here the other part, which deals with the more purely economic subjects of railroad earnings, competition and concentration.

While the statistics of accidents are never published until eighteen months have elapsed since the end of the fiscal year in which they occurred, the far more extensive and complicated figures of railway traffic, gross and net incomes, operating expenses, etc., are almost immediately accessible, not only for the year at its close, but from month to month. Nothing can be more suggestive than this dilatoriness in one case and this promptitude in the other. The first matter is of concern to the working class only, while the second is of vital importance to stockholders, bondholders and Wall street gamblers.

For the year ending June 30, 1900, the gross earnings of companies operating 100,500 miles of line for about 98 per cent of the whole railway system of the United States, footed up the sum of over 1,340 millions and the operating expenses nearly 567 millions, leaving a net balance, or profit, of about 523 millions. To this, however, must be added a further income from investments and other sources, amounting to nearly 61 millions, so that THE TOTAL NET INCOME OF THE COMPANIES IN QUESTION WAS OVER 584 MILLIONS.

Observe that from these figures, supplied by the companies themselves, it would appear that the operating expenses were nearly 65 per cent of the gross receipts in the year under review. This is a higher rate than at any previous time, despite the following facts: 1. Cheaper labor, taking into consideration its greater efficiency through the use of more powerful machinery, improved rolling stock, increased length of double track, better facilities for the handling of freight and the maneuvering of trains, etc.; 2. Increased passenger traffic without any corresponding increase in the number of cars or in the amount of labor required to man them; 3. Enormous increase of the movement of merchandise, immediately followed by a marked increase in the freight rates, slightly obtained through such changes of classification that, in the words of the Commission, "of 824 changes made on January 1, 1900, 818 produced an advance and six only a reduction"; 4. Lowering of the cost of maintenance and repairs by the improvement of tracks and the substitution of steel for wooden cars, of substantial for rickety buildings, bridges, etc.; 5. Reduction of administrative expenditure by consolidation, etc., etc.

But everybody knows that this account of "operating expenses"—the ratio of which to gross income has been steadily increasing every year in the face of such well-known facts as we have just enumerated—is a tissue of fraud. Not only is it intended to conceal the scandalous profits of the railway plutocracy, and to deceive the stupid middle class that cries for lower freight charges, but it covers a multitude of sins, among which may be mentioned the profits of contractors and straw-men in league with purchasing agents and directors, the subsidizing of newspapers, the enormous fees of corporation lawyers, the commissions to bankers and trustees on financial operations, the contributions to political campaigns, and other bribing funds, etc. Again, a large portion of it is made up of items properly belonging to the account of construction and equipment, and is actually an undivided profit, an increase of capital, or increment, for which stocks and bonds are to be issued later on. In short, it is safe to say that the actual "operating expenses"—meaning thereby the actual cost of the useful labor employed in the various departments of the railway service—do not, at the present rate of wages, amount to much more than one-half of the total sum publicly given, and that the proportion they bear to the gross income of the companies is steadily decreasing. An approximate idea of the increase in the efficiency of that labor, to which reference has already been made in the above remarks, may be formed from the fact that WHILE THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED STATES WAS FULLY 50 PER CENT GREATER IN 1900 THAN IN 1893, THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INCREASED ONLY FROM 873,000 TO 928,000, OR ABOUT 6 PER CENT.

Facts of such import should be stated clearly, but although they may be deduced from the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission by anyone who possesses a file of its reports, that body itself is apparently careful to avoid drawing to them the public attention. Of the railroad consolidation movement it cannot well refrain from speaking; but it has a way of minimizing it which would do credit to the "Journal of Commerce." We quote: "The Commission has no official knowledge of the extent of recent railway combinations, but it has informed itself as well as possible from unofficial sources. Disregarding mere rumors, but taking account of well-authenticated statements, there were absorbed in various ways between July 1, 1899, and November 1, 1900, 25,311 miles of railroad. There are in the whole United States something less than 200,000 miles of railroad and more than one-eighth of this entire mileage was, within the above

period, brought, in one way and another, under the control of other lines." Why does not this poor and ungrammatical commission, which has no official knowledge yet can inform itself "as well as possible" from unofficial sources, state at once the total amount of consolidation which the whole railway system of the United States has now reached? To be sure, a clever reporter, with no such appropriation of money as is annually voted by the United States Congress for the concealment of truth, could easily find in one day that a score at most of great trunk lines, each controlled by a railway magnate, actually govern the whole system.

But the Interstate Commission was especially instituted to humor and befuddle the stupid middle class. It does its appointed work "as well as possible." Occasionally it indulges in glittering generalities of the sort that stir the enthusiasm of a Nebraska Populist. For instance: "It is both human nature and the lesson of history that unlimited power induces misuse of that power." Then coming to the practical question it wisely observes: "It is idle to say that freight rates will not be advanced. Railways are not combined for the purpose of extortion and abuse," but none the less should the people provide some protection against that possible result of combination. What that protection can be the Commission does not pretend to say. But while it frankly admits its impotency, owing to the conflicting legislation which by one enactment clearly permits the railroads to do what it seems to forbid by another, it leaves the middle class people to infer that their sole protection is in the Commission itself.

There is only one body more important than the Interstate Commission; and that is the Debsforce, which chiefly relying upon the support of railway workers and middle class banksters, holds out to the latter as a "possible and practical" measure of relief under capitalism, and to the former as a first step in the direction of Socialism, the nationalization of the railroads. To scientific and therefore revolutionary Socialists it is sufficiently obvious, not only that a step of this sort is now impossible in this country, but that, were it possible, it would afford no relief to the dying middle class, although it would, as in Germany, place the railway workers under the iron heel of a despotic government. The only step to Socialism is the abolition of Capitalism.

"BETTERING" THE WORKER

(Continued from page 1.)

the employees was the introduction of piece-work recently. Here is the result in one department, best shown by the following table.

RESULTS OF TIME-WORK AND OF PIECE-WORK

Before Piece-work was Introduced.			
Year.	Output.	No. Emp's.	Av. Da. Wages.
1897.....	77	72	\$1.10
After Piece-work was Introduced.			
Year.	Output.	No. Emp's.	Av. Da. Wages.
1898.....	86	68	\$1.19
1899.....	127	88	1.18
1900.....	135	95	1.18

The result, as will be seen, is a constant decrease in productive cost and what the company terms "increase" in wages.

In every department similar results were obtained. The main point is that in order to obtain the desired co-operation, plans were adopted which made it apparently advantageous to employees while at the same time concealing the fact that it is a scheme, the sole object of which is to create a paying investment to the company. This idea—"mutual" advantage, without "charity"—is the foundation of practical and successful betterment to the company.

A noticeable feature is the Employment Department. Instead of having a daily throng of men about the entrance pressing their claims for work, while the selection is made at random, the Company has a thorough system of record of employees, former employees and applicants for positions. When new people are to be engaged these records are examined and the best qualified chosen. Education, character and training are the most important elements in determining their employment—the whole is equivalent to black-listing.

Monitor-boards are used in each of the three divisions—Making, Recording and Selling—to show the proficiency of each department in the five most important elements of its work. Those in the factory, for example, are health, punctuality, quantity, quality and cost. These monitor-boards are exhibited publicly in various parts of the factory.

The departments in offices and factory showing the highest standing on the monitor-boards for each month are the "prize department" and receive a banner which hangs in their room during the succeeding month. The departments having the highest record for the year are awarded a special prize, usually a day's trip to Cincinnati, with special entertainment and all expenses paid. The effect of this method is to arouse the enthusiasm of the employees and to cultivate an esprit de corps which increases the efficiency of the entire Company. All this practically without cost to the Company.

The works cover about nine acres of ground and are located in the southern part of the city. The suburb was formerly known as "Siltertown." The people who lived there were for the most part poor, living in tumble-down huts and shanties. Through the initiative of the company's officers the name was changed to "South Park." An effort was made to interest the people living there in its improvement. With the continued improvement and growth of the whole South Park neighborhood soon began the consequent increase in property values, including that of land owned by the company, while the interest taken by the inhabitants in these improvements bettered the company at the expense of the workers, as has every move that the company has made.

The company gets its return from this

extension of influence in many ways. It has a better class of employees to draw from in the immediate neighborhood than would live there before—adds to the stability and permanence of the company's business; the value of land owned by the company is enhanced by attractive surroundings; and so on. From every point of view the plan here outlined is a paying business investment for the company.

Every way that you turn this concern has a scheme of some kind confronting you. The lives of the mothers are pestered out of them by the various schemes which the company invades the home. The 2,000 men and women of the company are organized over and over again into various institutions run by the company, their children are reared upon in infancy and trained up with but one object in view, their exploitation by the National Cash Register Company.

To go into details would take up the space of more than one issue of the DAILY PEOPLE.

A Sunday School, now one of the most successful and best organized in the country, is run by the company. It has about 700 members. The space available will accommodate only a small part of this number. For the rest, chairs are provided by the company in the large rooms of the factory. In the summer the classes meet out of doors, under the trees. The children are instructed not only in Bible history and in the topics usually taught in the Sunday school, but in those questions, especially, which are applicable to everyday work life. Lessons are illustrated by the stereopticon. These talks are often attended by the parents and friends of the children.

The following, from a list of quotations submitted by the members of the Sunday school to the weekly quotation calendar does go to show how thoroughly the pupils have become impregnated with the bourgeois thought of the National Cash Register Company.

"Our duty is to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our powers."

"Work as if, though you could not see Him, you knew that He saw you. Be faithful to the Christ who shall some day make himself known to you."

"Diligence is the mother of success, and God gives all things to industry."

"Who waits until the wind shall silence keep."

"Who never finds the ready hour to sow, Who watches clouds, will have no time to reap."

Parents are requested to make plain the meaning of the mottoes and it is suggested that at least one of them be memorized each day.

It is alleged that this system of affairs is productive of the welfare of the company. As shown repeatedly in the foregoing the one thought is the advancement of the material interests of the National Cash Register Company.

The employees' benefit is trivial in comparison to the company's gains. Not only do the employees surrender the best of their mentality, in the way of suggestions, improved methods and invention, without a just remuneration, but they also surrender their manhood.

These schemes are not new in any respect. It will be recalled that Robert Owen experimented with them at New Lanark. He instituted in the cotton mills there better hours, conditions and wages. He established kindergartens and turned the ignorant into bright children and the fathers from drunken into sober men, making jails and police courts useless. His company prospered, yielding larger dividends than under the old conditions. One would think that that results would have made Robert Owens happy. But the contrary was the case. Knowing his ownership and control of the cotton mills, knowing the dependence of the operatives upon such ownership and control, Owen was sad; for said he: "I see these operatives are simply my slaves." And so with the employees of the National Cash Register Company.

SOCIALIST BOOKS.

In proportion as the Socialist Labor Party grows and the interest in the Socialist Republic increases, there is an ever increasing demand for Socialist books. The faint of death is already on the Capitalist System of Production, but in order to steer through the existing chaos the Working Class must be equipped with the best information available and the best mental training obtainable. To aid this needed information and mental training, the Socialist Labor Party has published the following books, all of which are recommended to those desiring accurate information as to what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

Intermediate Books on Socialism.

When a workman once gets started in Socialist literature, he develops an insatiable appetite for the Revolutionary Literature of Socialism. The following four books are especially effective as forerunners for "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McGuire's "Socialism."

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 8 cents. A clear cut discussion of capitalism as it affects the working class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The chapters on "Ground Rent" and "Monopoly" are valuable as the Single Tax fallacy. This book is now being republished in the People's Library.

THE PROLETARIAT. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 8 cents. "The Proletariat" should be read after "The Capitalist Class." The history and growth of the working class and the effect of capitalist production on the working class are vividly portrayed. The chapter on "The Education of the Proletariat" is especially instructive. This book is now being republished in the People's Library.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 8 cents. The struggle for supremacy between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class becomes more marked and acute as Capitalism produces more and more of the "Class Struggle" is a comprehensive description of the nature of the struggle, and its inevitable outcome. The book is a masterpiece of the class struggle. This book has already been republished in the People's Library.

New York Labor News Company,
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"PROFIT-SHARING."

ITS REAL MEANING AND USELESSNESS EXPOSED.

One of its Apostles Quoted—Not Philanthropy But "Sagacious" Business Policy—"The Simple Wage System" and the Manner in Which the Great Capitalists Cling to It.

In an article entitled "Fallacious Remedies" in the PEOPLE of December 31, it was therein shown that profit-sharing is but an intensified form of labor exploitation, which increases labor's productivity and curtails its opportunities. It was shown therein that the yearly percentage paid labor on wages was not proportionate to the increased production of labor and its saving of time, machinery and material. It was also shown that profit-sharing in no way effects the larger and far-reaching processes of capitalism, such as concentration, use of improved labor displacing machinery and the subordination of labor, with its deleterious effects on skilled labor. In what follows, these contentions will be substantiated by a quotation from the prophet of "profit-sharing," Nicholas Paine Gilman, and by a consideration of other industrial facts of the greatest importance.

Nicholas Paine Gilman, in his work entitled "Profit Sharing Between Employer and Employee," in order to win employers to an adoption of his favorite hobby, points out and emphasizes the fact to them that "profit-sharing" is not philanthropy, but a "sagacious business policy." In his argument on this point, he proceeds to a consideration of the benefits to employers that profit-sharing contains, that should open the eyes of the densest thinker to the fallacies of this theory, when viewed from a working class standpoint.

Says Gilman: "But if profit-sharing were purely philanthropy, these employers (referring to those who have tried profit-sharing), sagacious and successful men as most of them are, would not have prospered as they have. On the contrary, they generally agree that the division of a bonus among the workmen is good business policy; in most cases they claim that their own share is greater than the whole profits under the simple wage system. No fallacy, indeed, could be worse in this connection than the common one, through which the logic of M. Leclaire had to make its way at the outset, that the system of participation does not increase the product and must therefore diminish the employer's profit. In fact, the tendency is to enlarge the disposable profits to such a degree that the employer is better off financially. He may be more prosperous simply because of freedom from difficulties with employees; industrial peace has a high money value, as none knows better than manufacturers who have suffered from repeated strikes. But, looked at both positively and negatively profit-sharing advances the prosperity of an establishment by increasing the quantity of the product, by improving its quality, by promoting care of implements and economy of materials, and by diminishing labor troubles and the cost of superintendence. It thus accumulates an extra fund of profits under the same general conditions, any increased outlay being mainly for the larger amount of raw material demanded for the greater product. Out of this extra profit comes the share of the men, whose diligence and care have created it. By its ability to create such an extra fund, in one or more of the ways mentioned, profit-sharing must stand or fall with the great majority of employers who are unable, however they might be willing, to conduct their business on philanthropic principles. But if the verities given by nine employers out of ten who have tried profit-sharing be true, then it must be pronounced poor business policy to neglect such a means of prosperity."

Could anything be clearer than this exposition of profit-sharing, from the standpoint of the employer? It is shown that the employee creates not only his own bonus, but also a share for the employer that "is greater than the whole profits under the simple wage system." It is also admitted that under "the same general conditions" the increase in the quantity of product, its general improvement in quality, the promotion of care of implements and economy of material, the diminishing labor troubles and the cost of superintendence, the prosperity of an establishment, which means the employer, is advanced. This plainly shows that profit-sharing is primarily ungenerous for the interests of the employing class, and the intensified exploitation of the working class, who are employed according to supply and demand under "the same general" and in a more improved condition. There is also another side of this question. However much the apostles of profit-sharing may talk about "the great majority of employers" using their system, the fact is that the majority of great employers refuse to have anything to do with it.

Profit-sharing is peculiarly a scheme interesting to capitalists of limited capital only. The fact that it was first advocated in this country about twenty years ago, prior to the period of great concentrations that have since developed, is significant. To-day it plays no part in the large trusts; it is mainly used in establishments where the lack of capital and the deficiency of machinery must be supplemented and re-inforced by divers other methods.

In Brooklyn, for instance, an iron works of comparatively no standing whatever in the steel and iron world, practices it to a limited extent. So do numerous comparatively small iron works in Cleveland and other Ohio towns and cities.

The plutocrats, the great capitalists and the great employers, still prefer "the simple wage system." Not because they admire simplicity less—for

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they are no more artists than Mr. Gilman's ideal employers are philanthropists—but because they like their profits more.

Morgan, Rockefeller, Hill, Clark, Whitney, Gates, Carnegie nor any of our great leaders of capitalism, extol profit-sharing as a profit miracle worker. Their capital, their resources for crushing competition, purchasing raw material, supplanting old with new machinery of increased productivity, displacing labor and crushing it with the army of unemployed thus manufactured, are boundless and, at present, unlimited; so why should they bother with cumbersome methods that save them a comparatively small sum, while they can otherwise reap millions?

Does profit-sharing prevent strikes?—What are strikes to Morgan? A welcomed, a manufactured, means of crushing independent collectives, subjugating the mine workers, and perfecting the anthracite railroad and coal combination: a process that is not so great in its incidental expenditure as in its ultimate financial gains. Does profit-sharing prevent the wear and tear of machinery?—What is machinery to Carnegie? It is a thing that is to be continually thrown out on the junk heap, as fast as new and improved machinery is invented and substituted for it. It is a thing to increase the unemployed and to use them to break strikes. On Carnegie's junk heap there is often better machinery than his "profit-sharing" competitors have in their works.

Profit-sharing saves raw materials?—What is raw material to our great capitalists? They possess the oil field, the coal beds, the iron mines, the timber lands, the farming soil—in a word, the vast natural resources of this country, which they have wasted and squandered in the pursuit of profit. Profit-sharing increases the quantity and improves the quality of the products—what are these things to our great capitalists? Machinery, the laborer that never strikes and subsists on crude oil, providing the increased productivity; while technology, with its underpaid engineers and experts, furnish the quality.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

The authority of a principle is often in-
creased by the smallness of the number of men
by whom it is uttered.

DE TOCQUEVILLE.

SHIFTING SCENES ANENT AFRICA.

So long as the Boers respected "British property" and by order of their own wealthy and therefore conservative leaders carefully abstained from such un-civilized methods of warfare as the destruction of "British mines," capitalist England cared but little for the number of soldiers that lost life, limb or health in the murderous conflict, or for the number of Boers killed by the civilized method of "pig-sticking," or for the amount of Boer property which they destroyed or seized in accordance with the practice of civilized nations. But since the Boers, tired of this kind of civilization, have actually blown up some of the Rand mines in retaliation for the razing of their houses, the pillage of their farms and the kidnapping of their wives and children, England is in a tremor.

But the British are not the only ones who are now trembling by these acts of retaliation. Trembling in their boots are also the rich conservative Boers, who hold stock in the Rand mines and other "British property," similarly exposed by the present retaliatory acts, and many of whom never fired a shot and, not only surrendered to the British, but welcomed them to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

While this incidentally proves that the capitalists are the same cowards the Boers over, regardless of race, sex, color or previous condition of servitude, it serves to explain the shifting of the scenes now going on anent the war in Africa, and to foreshadow the far more radical shifting of scenes that is likely to be witnessed.

TRUTHFUL FOR ONCE.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1900, just published is certainly a DOCUMENT.

For years there has been on the statute books an order to the railroad companies to provide the cars with automatic couplers and train-brakes, together with a sufficiency of hand-holds or grab-irons and other contrivances for the protection of the employees. This law was enacted because of the slaughter of the railroaders, due to the improper equipment of the cars, and because "something had to be done." That "something"—the enactment of a law, whose enforcement meant reduced profits to the railroad magnates—having been "done," that was the end of it. Year after year the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an "extension of time." This year's report was anxiously looked forward to, in order to ascertain whether any further extension of time was to be granted to the railroad companies in which to slaughter their employees. The DOCUMENT gives answer, emphatically too.

Hitherto, the admission was yearly made that the law was not complied with, but the hope was held out that it would be. This year's report says as clearly as language, backed by figures, can, that the Commission proposes to shut its eyes henceforward and forever, allow the railroads to do as they like, and that it don't care. No other construction can be put upon the presentation of the case by this DOCUMENT: nor does its verbiage really conceal the fact.

A body whose duty it is to see that a law is enforced, is bound to know whether the law is so enforced or not. The Commission disclaims accurate knowledge; it speaks about "approximate compliance"; it disclaims all intention to decide upon the most important points; and, finally, after giving the figures of killed and maimed employees during the year—37,133 out of a total of 928,924 employees—it dismisses the question nonchalantly with the words:

"The Commission points out that a large number of the accidents to employees can only be attributed to carelessness. That settles it!"

When it is considered that of the total of 928,924 employees, the occupation of a large number is such that they are not

affected by the presence or absence of these provisions for safety; when it is further remembered that a very large percentage of the killed is never reported;—when all this is taken into consideration, this year's DOCUMENT, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, may well be considered an epoch-maker. It is an early century official declaration by Capital that it considers the life of the workman not worthy of consideration, and proposes to act up to its opinion.

For once the Capitalist Class has made officially a frank confession.

THEIR GREATNESS THE NATION'S WEAKNESS.

Biographies are already gorging the columns of the plutocratic press with accounts of the recently deceased Phil. D. Armour, the "Packing House" multi-millionaire. There will be many more of these biographies for the next month or so. The purport of one and all is and will be to make the apotheosis of the deceased; to sing his praises; present him as a bright exemplar to follow. One and all will contribute to set him up as a great man. In this they will succeed, but—in the very measure of their success in this respect, these biographies will defeat their real purpose. Their real purpose is to imply the Nation's greatness by the establishment of Armour's greatness. They will prove, they are already proving, that the greatness of the Armours implies the weakness of the Nation.

Armour, all these biographies hasten to announce, "furnished employment" to 28,000 working people. A stronger symptom than this of a Nation's weakness is unimaginable. The statement is in itself a summary of National calamity.

Where thousands of people are "furnished employment" by an individual, it means that they are dependent upon him for their existence. Where thousands of people depend upon an individual for their existence, it means that they are his subjects, he their master. Where one individual can be the master of such a gigantic number of human beings, it means that the social system, that makes such wholesale vassalage possible, stands, like a pyramid, upon its head, in unstable equilibrium, subject at any moment to topple over, certain some day to come down with a crash. Where such a vicious social system prevails, it means that the Nation that tolerates it is

Weaker than a woman's tear.
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance;
Less valiant than the virgin in the night,
And skill-less as unpractised infancy.

A great, because, strong, Nation consists of men, self-reliant: Its people furnish themselves with employment. Being self-employers, they owe their existence to themselves alone. Such a Nation we are not now. Such a Nation we shall be only when our people shall have cast off the Armour class of "employment furnishers," and that modern Old Man of the Sea, Capitalism, shall have been rolled for ever into the ditch to make room for the Socialist Republic.

He who points to the greatness of the Armours, points out the weakness of our Nation.

SPOOK SEANCES IN CAPITALISM.

To anyone, possessed of a modicum of penetration, the utterances, whether vocal or written, of the "pure and simple," or old style, Trade Union officers are ample evidence that the key to which these gentlemen attune themselves, even in their economic conduct, is held in the hands of their employers, the capitalists. The conclusion that would follow upon the recognition of this fact; the bold, aggressive policy, that such conclusion would peremptorily dictate, causes many an otherwise good but weak man to seek explanations that may enable him to avoid the conclusion, and thereby escape the trouble of adopting the resultant policy. These good friends are "done dirt" by the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine" for last December. On its pages 506, 507 and 508 it publishes officially, editorially, statements that remove all occasion for inferences, and complacently assert the ugly naked fact.

In that issue of the "Magazine," the Editor announces "a radical change of policy"; the organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is henceforward to be "a conservative publication." Why? Listen:

"At the recent convention of the Brotherhood, when the present Grand Master announced his intention of retiring from the position, without authority from the present Editor the latter's name was mentioned by some for the position of chief executive of the Brotherhood. The best friends of the present Editor had among the delegation said to this proposition: 'His course in the "Magazine" has made it the best book published, but at the same time he has ANTAGONIZED RAILWAY OFFICIALS BY HIS COURSE: we don't want a man whom the general managers would begin a war on just as soon as he is elected.'"

And on what lines did this Editor "antagonize" the secret of his fellow

craftsmen? Did he antagonize them, perchance, by fooling with that wicked political line, or that "un-American" principle that Capital and Labor are irreconcilable enemies,—a line and a principle that no "true Trade Unionist" should touch, and that only the "Union wrecking" New Trade Unionists take up? No! He "antagonized" the secret of his fellow-craftsmen by promoting exclusively the special economic interests which this Old Style Trade Unionism claims itself to be the special and only guardian of. Listen again:

"It has been said the present Editor has 'sacrificed' himself and his future interests to his 'aggressiveness.' It was said: 'By your uncompromising support of the interests of locomotive firemen, and YOUR AGITATION FOR INCREASED WAGES FOR LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AT A PERIOD WHEN PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS AND INCREASED TONNAGE WOULD WARRANT SUCH INCREASE OF WAGES, you have incurred the displeasure of every railway official who has read the "Magazine."'

In view of all this, the Editor of the "Magazine" concludes that it is "but just for him to quit 'sacrificing himself' by any such headlong course of 'aggressiveness,' as he was found guilty of; henceforward, presumably, he will groom himself for the chief executive ship by a "conservative" conduct.

Language does not convey thought plainer than the language officially quoted in the "Magazine" as having been held at the convention of locomotive firemen. The brigand crew of railroad princes that, not satisfied with holding down to a pittance the workmen who produce all the wealth on which it riots in luxury, also rides rough-shod over the laws of the land and turns the railroad beds of the nation into a veritable charnel field for the railroaders,—that brigand crew controls the language of the organs of the Old Style Unions of its employees, it dominates the minds of their officers, it dictates their qualification.

The officers strained through the loins of the Old Style, or British, or "pure and simple" Trade Union are but sorry imitations of the spooks that issue from the medium's cabinet at materializing seances. The theory of the performance is that the spook draws all his or her (its, for short,) "power" from the medium, supposed to be boxed in the cabinet. The spook, accordingly, can, only at its own peril, stray too far from the cabinet: it must always gravitate thither, keep in touch with the "power" within, take its cue from it. A spook that takes the bit in its own mouth is a dead spook,—not infrequently landing in prison, on the charge of "raising money under false pretences."

Exactly so with the officials of that British abortion, Old Style Trade Unionism. The "power," with them, is the Capitalist; they themselves are but the timid spooks, which he allows to float and gently pirouette forward. To him they must look for inspiration, from him they must look for support; never may they stray off too far from his "vibrations," and, if they do, they must speedily retrace their steps, as in the case in point, or—like the incautious spook of materializing seances, land in jail, as the Hugh O'Donnells, for the contradictory temerity of rebelling against the consequences of the very Capitalist System that they uphold, and in the mechanism of which "pure and simple" Unionism is but a wheel.

Let the poltroon cower before Pure and Simpledom; let the brainless idolater bow down before a superstition and Mumbo-Jumbo dogma. The man of physical, moral, and intellectual fibre spurns the attitude of either. The "pure and simple" organization of labor is a child of capitalist thought; it has become a pet of capitalist interests. All the facts throb to the bar demanding its destruction in the interest of the Working Class, and its substitution with the class-conscious Union,—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Populists are in a terrible dilemma over the fact that most of the members are not quite certain as to whether or not they exist. At the recent convention the discussion was of such a nature as to lead people to believe that, if the Populists do exist, the sooner they get out of the habit the better it will be for their own good. The most interesting thing in connection with that convention was the visit of the Rev. George Herron who tried to persuade the Populists to come in and play with him and the parties to his apostolate. He said that the time had come—time is always coming with George—for Populists and Social Democrats to unite. If it is so then we have a positive sign of dissolution. Whenever the Social Democrats unite it is fatal to them. The Populists refused to offer, and decided to die alone.

The defeat of the Cigarmakers' Union in this city has been followed by increased activity on the part of the American Tobacco Company. It has already acquired several of the largest factories in New York, and it is negotiating for several others. The independent manufacturers claim that they can fight the new trust by making a specialty cigar, and giving the "dear public" what it wishes. This dream of the independent manufacturers as a delusive as the dream of the pure and simple International Union that it could fight capital with capital. When the

contest commenced, the rich manufacturers fought the Union to the ground. That cost a great deal of money, and now both the Union and the manufacturers are weakened by their efforts and they fall an easy prey to the trust. In fact the fight which they entered upon works itself out to the exclusive advantage of the trust.

While the vice crusaders stand "astounded" at Tammany's corruption in receiving \$1,800,000 for protecting gambling houses, it would be well for the vice committee to get another astound by discovering how much is received for protecting the gambling that goes on in Wall Street. Where cents are stolen from innocent would-be thieves in the gambling resorts, dollars and tens and fifties and hundreds are taken in Wall Street. One is the retail, picturesque, petty, and contemptible method, and it gives the victim a chance at his fencer. The other is the respectable, wholesale, and more effective way, and it gives all the odds to the robbers. Who receives the protection money from the greater source of gambling? Can it be the city, state, and national governments that pass laws favorable to the gamblers and speculators?

It looks as if the "money power" and the farmer were living on pretty good terms nowadays. Since the gold standard law went into operation on March 14, last year, the number of new applications for national bank charters had reached 582 on New Year's Day, of which 428 were for banks with a capital of less than \$50,000; that is, for banks whose seats and fields of operation will be in rural districts, where Populism or Bryanism was lately flourishing. For instance, the applications for small banks came to the number of 20 from Nebraska, 45 from Texas, 15 from Kansas, 4 from Iowa, 32 from Illinois, 26 from Minnesota, 11 from Indiana, 22 from Ohio. But the "money power" does not intend to waste all its substance upon the farmer. Other people are entitled to its benevolent consideration. Among the 584 applications for larger banks may be noted one for Porto Rico and one for Hawaii, each with a capital of \$500,000.

Mr. Kier Hardie continues his lackadaisical gyrations in "Socialism," and stands afar off to contemplate and admire them, at the off moments when he does not contemplate and admire himself. The first impression would be that Kier Hardie was simply a harmless glibber, whose lightness of mind had a tendency to make all his acts go ballooning. A little closer inspection shows that this is not so, because he never does anything sensible, nor are any of his acts or words calculated to injure anyone excepting the working class. When he was elected to Parliament he at once discharged in rapid succession several complete denials of every fundamental point in Socialism, and to cover up his treason he slipped those denials in with plentiful covering of sentimental affirmations of good will. It looks as if he took his present position so as to feather his own nest, by making up with the Capitalists and be a "good boy."

There are numerous objections to the religious swindler, but coming from the source from which they do come, they are not very well founded. There have been thousands of cases in which women garbed as Sisters of Charity have collected large sums of money. There have been other cases in which pseudo-representatives of religious organizations, "theological" book agents, and other imposters have done well in their business. The objection comes because such persons tend to limit the field that the real organizations consider their own. They have a monopoly on it, but to date they do not seem to have given any greater return for the money received than the intruders have given. Perhaps it is all only a question of professional animosity.

Among the significant points in the biographies of Armour there are two which have been published since his death. First: he had partners, and when the partnership was dissolved each time Armour had money enough to embark in some other industry, and the partners decided, because of lack of funds, not to continue as business men. Second: while his high patriotism is insisted on, and the fact that one of his brothers died in the army during the Civil War, there is a most astonishing and unanimous silence on the part of the biographers as to the fact that Armour was a partner in the business of supplying the Confederacy with beef. The biography of Mr. Armour is written in those two facts. They are essential to an understanding of him, and in them we can also read the life of any other capitalist.

Mr. Pete Curran, fraternal delegate from England, did much to discredit the trade union movement in this country. He was here nearly two months; during that time he rigorously restrained himself from going near a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or from learning anything about it. Yet when he was leaving he gave a solemn warning to trade unionists in this country to have nothing to do with the Alliance, but to leave it so severely "alone" that it would die. In other words, Curran presumes to pass judgement on a thing concerning which he knows nothing. His glibness or his crookedness is far above the average, because despite his ignorance he repeats all the old, naïf slanders concerning scabbing on the part of the Alliance. Truly, Curran the Organized Scabbard of this country found a worthy brother.

The stenographic report made by B. F. Keindard of the Trade Union Debate, held at New Haven, Conn., November 23 last, between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party, is now ready for delivery in pamphlet form.

Get it! Read it! Study it!
Price, 5 cents a copy; Three dollars per hundred. Address orders to Labor

"CONCENTRATE ON THE CITY!"

Mr. E. Forster Markdown had a slightly concave mustache and a wife. He did not beat her, but he haughtily relegated her to her "proper sphere," and saw that she went to work regularly each morning. He also saw that she turned in her pay to him every Saturday night, and great was his contempt because of the fact that she earned two dollars a week more than he did. They both occupied a suite of one room, which they had hired furnished, and the rooms were small, inconvenient, and expensive, because it was a fashionable neighborhood, and something must be paid for location.

E. Forster had a delicately chiseled nose, and the chiseling had been made necessary because a man had perambulated on the bridge and had pushed it inward. This led the owner of the nose to become most violently in favor of the vice crusade. He was all the more so as he was at fault in the little incident that had given him the Attic feature.

As he sat in his chair at the supper table his eye caught the magic words: "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate all our patriotism. We love it, and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it." The sentence was from the platform of the Vigilance Club. E. Forster arose and looked at his home. It was nearly twelve feet square, and he discovered for the first time that he loved it. He knew that he had lived for it, but living was a chronic habit with him, and he did not mind it much.

His soul was fired, and he determined to do some concentrating, as a concentrated patriot always did appeal to him, and besides that he was feeling sore over his little fight. He sent his wife out to Max Rothstein, and there he hired a dress-suit, for the sum of one dollar and a half. Then he set out for the banquet of the Club, and thought within his heart of hearts that he was living for the "city that was his home."

At the banquet, the thing in importance, next to the lobster salad, was Bishop Potter. He delivered a stirring address—the Bishop, not the lobster!—and told how vice was eating into his vitals. In order to prevent this wholesale consuming, it would be necessary for each man to constitute himself into a nation, and labor assiduously for this man who was a country. By so doing, vice would be taken by the forelock. It would be downed, and no more would the city which was their home, suffer from the depredations of the monster of iniquity. Here was vice which paid no taxes, and yet taxes were exacted from corporations which were capitalized to twice the amount. Such a state of affairs could not go on, and those men about the table—cheers from the men—these men who were the brain and brawn of the world—would guard their hearths, and would show that when they concentrated upon their city nobody could stand against the concentration.

When he ceased, the Rev. W.W. DD. PP. Bliss arose and told the assembled multitude that they were doing God's work, and that he had given up a lucrative position doing nothing, to take by force the office of Master of the Hounds in the great vice hunt. He would not say that vice blanchied before his onslaught, but when men once realized that each was greater than humanity, and that a city was larger than a state, then there could not but be a summary ending to all the evils of our present social system.

E. Forster was elated. He thought with great satisfaction of the fact that he was greater than the whole crowd put together, and than any single individual in the crowd was also greater when he concentrated his patriotism. There were present many men in similar walks, and floorwalks, of life, and they were also bent on living for their city. They had not previously known this, but they were glad to learn, and their minds palpitated for similar knowledge. Many a man present was a high liver, and many another man was simply a plain liver—and bacon.

The good things were discussed, and among them was Seth Low. His boom was launched, and while it did not ride an even keel, it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. In placing it before the meeting, a member of the Committee of Fifteen arose to offer his mite towards the solution of the present vexed attempt to offer for the present unprofitable form of vice, a substitute that would do just as well, and would pay better. He referred to Mr. Low. There was prolonged cheering and the lovers of their hor— sent into the far distant kitchen a cry of approval that made the hamburger steak tremble, and fear greatly.

Then the gentleman continued. He said that all efforts must be localized. It was self-evident that where a man resided was the place in which he was. The place in which he was, concerned him most, and in order to better his surroundings, he must improve the vicinity in which he lived. That was their plan of campaign.

It was comprehensive, and no objections could be offered to it. He would not go into vague generalities: not he. Concrete instances must be given. The nation had many cities, and every person who lived in a city within the confines of the United States was an inhabitant thereof. Here, at this very table, because he was a plain man, and used plain illustrations, was an example which showed the power of local work. At one time oleomargarine had been accustomed to masquerade as butter. It came forth from its lair with the sunlight glinting on its strongly marked features, and it had entered into a battle with what had hitherto been a monopoly of the cow. This impostor, this oleomargarine, which it was not genuine Vermont maple syrup was the fruit of the Jersey.

The men who loved their homes in the cities of thirty-two States had legislated against the impostor. It had been vanquished, and he was proud to say that the State of New York, which is one of the back alleys of the city of New York,

which was the home in which they did their patriotism-concentrating act, was one of the States which had the most stringent act.

Before anyone could answer, E. Forster Markdown uttered a terrible cry. He had been looking fixedly at the table in order to size up the remaining food which he might seize upon and pocket, in order that his wife might live economically for a week or two in the home where he concentrated. In doing so he caught the butter's eye. It was oleomargarine. He shrieked again—it had winked at him! There was consternation on the faces of all, because the butter uttered a muffled but merry "Ha! Ha!" and started to dance around the table in its unhallowed glee.

The revelers saw that it had gained admission under false pretences. It could concentrate as well as any patriot that ever lived, and it could live as well as any person who was performing that function for their home. It wormed its way forward, and the whole crowd stood aghast. It lifted itself on its hind legs, a monument to the results of local legislation. Sixty-two millions of men, acting in their own province, had been unable to do it, and now it invaded the very place where a price was placed on its head. The Vigilance Club looked at one another, and a tired feeling settled on their countenance. They had entertained a little angel unawares and regretted it. One by one they silently left the room, and as they did so each turned and repeated the formula, "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate all our patriotism. We love it, and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it."

One man as he wearily wended his way homeward a few days later, thought in sorrow of the exciting scene of the evening. He saw that concentration was good, and that it is really a fine thing to live for one's city, but he wondered, if, while it is so very effective in protecting the home, it was really necessary to call Congress into the matter, as was subsequently done. He went on thinking on this line, until one day he smote his forehead while observing:

"Oh, I see, fool that I was! This 'concentrate upon your city' slogan is the latest dodge to make us leave the capitalists in more undisputed position of the National Government than ever! What a scheme! I propose henceforward to 'concentrate all along the line'—from the City Hall up to the Capitol and White House."

Political and Economic.

Someone seems to have been pulling the pin-feathers out of the "Cleveland Citizen." It has not had a thousand accessions to the ranks of its party during the past three weeks. It fact it seems almost discouraged at the number of new parties that have been springing up in its midst. Evidently its Editor, broad as she is, has not yet succeeded in affiliating with all of them. She formerly was able to do a very good straddle, but she is growing old and her editorial legs are not as flexible as they formerly were. Since she last united, four States have left the Social Democratic "party," and several other organizations have merely a nominal existence. Taking this into consideration with the superfluity of national committees, and the fix of the "Citizen" can well be imagined. Their great strength lies, no doubt in their unity, but where in Hades is their unity?

According to the "Engineering and Mining Journal," the total amount of dividends paid in 1900 by 210 companies allied with the mineral industry of the United States, was 131 millions of dollars, and there is every prospect of a large increase in 1901. In the list chiefly figure the great mining corporations, with dividends amounting to over 33 millions, a number of gold and silver mining concerns distributing 13 millions only among their stockholders, and the petroleum interest with 48 net millions, not to speak of the usual accumulations and reserves. But what was the condition and what is the prospect of those copper miners, gold and silver diggers, and other workers, whose labor alone produces all those values over and above their own scanty wages, besides the princely salaries of directors, the interest to money lenders, the bribery funds, the lawyer's fees and other dark items of the ill-smelling account of "operating expenses?"

The "Citizen and County," owned and controlled by the Organized Scabbard of Canada, is one of the many papers that retail the usual nonsense about the earthly paradise of New Zealand. It is much concerned over the welfare of the New Zealanders; at the same time it neglects to say a word that would assist in leading the workmen of Canada along the right road. On the contrary, it always sells itself to that politician who can pay the price. During the recent elections, it was Conservative, Liberal, and "Labor" in its tendency. During the present municipal elections it is all three, and it has added as a sort of balance wheel a few "Independent candidates." The only good thing "Citizen and County" can now do is to place itself in position and have the Socialist Labor Party of Canada step on its neck.

A Social Democratic paper "Discontent," and published by C. G. Govan in Delano Beach, Washington, has been excluded from the mails because it contained indecent matter. Before this there have been pseudo-Socialist sheets which have tried to make do of themselves by a hazy house of publications, and at the same time appeal to the organized Socialists of this country for support. Such papers betray a well defined depravity on the part of their publishers. They are a symptom of a mental disease. Such filthiness may be all right in a capitalist paper, in fact it is characteristic of capitalism, but when such degenerate Socialism is necessary for the whole organization to strike them down. Such a thing could not happen with a Socialist Labor Party publication. The members would crush it instantly. But in the Social Democratic party it is different. The United States Government, corrupt to the core, found a publication which was more corrupt than itself, and at once squelched it.

There goes another S. D. P. paper.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN turns to strutting proudly.

UNCLE SAM—You look as if you were carrying a chip on your shoulder.

B. J.—I feel very happy, anyhow.

U. S.—What about?

B. J.—About the signs of the times.

We are just now seeing a phenomenon that demonstrates the tremendous growth of Socialism.

U. S.—And what phenomenon is that?

B. J.—The stepping of so many clymen into the fold of Socialism. I've been keeping tally. There are now fifteen of them.

U. S.—That certainly is a good sign.

B. J.—I look startled by the admission and grabs U. S. with both hands—Now, that does give me pleasure! I had no giving that you would not look at it the way I do. You usually disagree with me—

U. S.—And knock you out, too, eh?

B. J.—I'll admit you knock me out regularly. That's what made me suspicious of myself. But now I delight to see that you take my view. Let's rejoice together.

U. S.—Not quite so fast!

B. J.—Eh? Is there a drawback?

U. S.—At any rate, let me first know just what you are rejoicing over; I may agree with you, and I may not, as the case may be.

B. J.—I'm rejoicing at the growing strength of Socialism, as shown by the coming over of all these ministers.

U. S.—That does not yet clearly answer my question. Let's see. Do you consider that the joining of all these ministers adds strength to Socialism?

B. J.—(Clapping his hands)—That's it! These ministerial new recruits add strength to Socialism!

U. S.—Then I disagree; and can't join you in rejoicing. I shall have to wait until you have made your appearance, and then I shall join you, not in rejoicing over, but in deploring the advent of these ministers.

B. J.—"Deploring!"

U. S.—Yes. You see it is this way: If the Socialist undertow were not strong those persons would not join.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Their joining is, accordingly, an evidence of increasing strength.

B. J.—That's what I say.

U. S.—And so say I. But the reason why I deplore their joining at present is an inevitable deduction of the same premises. It is the growing strength of the S. L. P. that attracts the persons to Socialism. Now, then, was that strength brought about or even promoted by personal politics or tactics?

B. J.—meditates.

U. S.—No; that strength was brought about by the unflinching tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. To say that, is tantamount to saying that the growth was brought about by tactics just the reverse of those that persons approve of, take to, or are sufficiently informed to espouse. The person does not understand the class struggle. He takes a stock in the Trade Union question, but of all can he grasp it, and labor in those choppy waters. His "Unionism" consists in that false pretense of "being from within," which, you know, means to leave the economic movement in the hands of the Labor Fakirs. The person, as a result, will take to "reform," "municipalization a la Glasgow," "good government," "lower taxes," "cheapness," "the consumer's interests," and all such matters that can only serve to emasculate Socialism. What I say of the person-class, holds good of the "intellectuals," so-called, generally. The whole training renders them alien to the policies that hew close to the line of proletarian interests. At best, the folks only bring sentiment with them.

B. J.—Why? And I thought they could do so much good!

U. S.—So, then, you see that the joining of Socialism—AT A TIME WHEN HOMERUN IS NOT YET ON THE SOCIALISM HAS YET ITS PART TO HEW AND ITS BATTLE FIGHT—, the joining of it at a time by such an element can only drag upon the Movement.

B. J.—But can't they add some weight to it? Could they in no way help scales to tip in favor of Socialism?

U. S.—No. Upon that the past history speak with convincing eloquence. Such elements do not make the scales tip, they never have. All they do is to have ever done, is to emasculate. ONCE THEY HAVE BEEN TIPPED, to come down with a thud. Due to this role, played by elements in history, the superfluous server gives them credit for such things,—and that element is now to take credit for what it does deserve.

B. J.—I'll think this over.

U. S.—One word more to aid your thinking, or rather two:

1. Build upon the working materials whose minds are not affected by the strabismus of bourgeois reform.

2. If any, not of this class, is the plow of Socialism, he will plow by joining the Socialist Labor Party.

Never forget that it is in the things to find the persons treading the Kangaroo camp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Excellent Feeling in Peoria, Ill.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Section Peoria, S. L. P., has not forgotten you, DAILY. Though it is with a small amount, we show our willingness toward you. The treasurer has been asked to send you \$2 as a Christmas gift. If possible, we will send you a letter more after our next meeting which will also be our half-yearly election meeting.

As to our work, we can say that we have done all in our power during the last year, especially our literary agent, Gustav Lichtman, deserves praise for his indefatigable work, which you, no doubt, are aware of.

We have held a Christmas and New Year entertainment, and can say it was a success. Our Section needed badly the financial aid that this afforded us.

National Organizer J. R. Kepin, who spent Christmas with us, was the speaker of the evening. His words were listened to with undivided attention. His work in our district has been successful; new sections will be the result in the near future.

It is very amusing to hear him tell the organizations which called themselves "Branches of the S. L. P." and which came up like mushrooms after a warm rain during the last campaign, but which never paid any dues, often the members not knowing their secretaries, having no cards. As a consequence these bodies eventually vanished or went into oblivion with the same rapidity as they sprang up.

The below are some verses on the "Kangaroo," gotten up by a comrade. We sing it here to the tune of "Climbing up the Golden Stairs."

OH, KANGAROOH!

Debs traveled east and west,
And tried his level best,
To break the S. L. P.,
Sold Socialism by the yard,
And showed his union card,
But couldn't break the S. L. P.

CHORUS:

Oh, hear them Kangas now groaning:
Sweet music I do declare;
Their fate now bemoaning
That the S. L. P. should still be there.

Debs said "We are united,"
And his preachers then recited:
"There is no S. L. P."
He made many a speech
At one hundred dollars each,
But didn't out the S. L. P.

[CHORUS:]

His papers made a holler,
"You can bet your bottom dollar
That the unions would vote for him."
The Kangas he did control;
One million votes he'd poll;
But you see he didn't get them in.

[CHORUS:]

So, shortly after the election
Debs held another convention,
But didn't want the Kangaroo,
And they didn't get invited,
And thus got disunited,
And don't know what to do.

[CHORUS:]

When in 1899
They said it would be fine
To smash the S. L. P.,
They got so badly trounced
That down the stairs they bounced,
Their heads and tails full of misery.

CHORUS:

Oh, hear them Kangas now groaning
About July 10th, I do declare,
With their heads staved in
They were quickly kicked down
The One Eighty-four William stair.
CARL KOECHLIN.
Peoria, Ill., January 7, 1901.

Colonel Bell in Australia.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Let the comrades in America know that we here in Australia are seconding the work done by their splendid press and their wonderful organization. The following clipping, taken from our local organ, "The People" of Sidney, N. S. W., of last October tells its own tale:

"COLONEL BELL ON THE BULL PEN."

"The windy 'Bell' wether of American capitalism in this State has written the letter printed below as a reply to a query concerning the correctness or otherwise of the horrors of the Bull Pen, which lately appeared in these columns, reprinted from our militant contemporary, the New York DAILY PEOPLE.

"Now, the Colonel knows, just as well as we do, that McKinley sent the Federal troops to Idaho to shoot and terrorize the miners there. He also knows that both Republicans and Democrats are getting forth every effort to lynch up an affair. He knows that McKinley appointed a bogus commission to 'enquire' into the affair, and that the report is now tied up; Colonel Bell is, moreover, aware that both McKinley and Bryan fear the effect the Bull Pen episode will have on the votes to be cast next November.

"Stuenenberg, the Democratic Governor of Idaho, says his class has a black face there, and will starve out the agitators. If it takes ten years to do it, and get back 'the true American spirit.' The Colonel represents that 'spirit.' And the letter will be used with effect by the American Socialist Labor Party. 'The People' will print the reply we get from America.

"Read the billowy Consul's epistle:
"Consular Service, U. S. A.
"Bydard, 31st August, 1901."
GEORGE WAITE, Esq., Kydon street, North Sydney.

"Dear Sir,—Yours of the 16th last, received some days ago, but I have been too busy to reply.
"I am quite unacquainted with details of the case you refer to, but I have some knowledge of the general nature of the case, and of American

methods. There is enough truth in the stories you quote to make the case appear possible to those having but this printed glimpse. I make no defence of employers in this particular case, for in a strike to extinguish an obstinate, determined and really unreasonable strike as the one in question, it would indeed be strange in those having the stronger side did not use their power.

"You must remember my country has been made a dumping ground for the scum of Central Europe—a universal poor-house—and thousands of the worst elements of society cluster together in attractive centers and attempt to carry things with a high hand.

"You may readily see in a country of 75,000,000 people with changes so rapid that no one may even guess whence the center of industry will be a few months ahead, that there will be places and times where labor will suffer. Very often labor centers spring up from new discoveries of mines or by reason of an abnormal demand for certain products, when men rush from quarters in search of better wages. Then prices go down and cost of production has to conform to demand of goods or works must be closed.

"More than nine-tenths of our strikes come from evil influence of demagogues, when cost of production must be adjusted to declining prices.

"Your anxiety about having such stories denied is quite needless. We care nothing about the blatherers who tell them, or the dolts who believe them, will be satisfied to remain where they can denounce us at long range.

GEORGE W. BELL.

This Colonel Bell is the ex-Consul here. As "the silver-tongued" orator of America, he is a champion wind-bag. He is thought a great deal of by the cock-roach capitalist of this place. Orlando Baker has succeeded him, a much quieter, but withal staunch "barracks," as we call them, for the almighty capitalist.

J. O. M.

Sidney, N. S. W., Dec. 4, 1900.

After Armories, Chiefs of Police.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Dayton has its assortment of Social Democrats—as disgraceful a lot of beings as we could find, although there are, of course, some ignorant dupes. Dayton is a strong "pure and simple" town, there being about seventy two local unions affiliated with Central Trades Council. The Debsites and Kangas have "stood in" with the leaders here and helped boom these pure and simple unions, prating about their being good "union men, and us of the S. L. P. being wreckers." Truly, things are "coming our way" with them, for the Debserie has almost absolute control of the rotten Central Trades Council, almost all the officers being Social Democrats, while the leading spirits of their council, some of them notorious in their late conduct, are Debsites and Kangaroos. There is as much class-conscious intelligence or action displayed as in a body of Borneo Islanders.

One of the first instances of what a "Socialist" body like that could do, was exemplified in the resolution of one J. T. McDonough, delegate, one of the leading "labor leaders" and prominent Social Democrat, who introduced a resolution URGING THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO A SPEEDY APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF OF POLICE: a fine stroke, a matter of deep import for a class-conscious body to take action or "pull in." This same McDonough is "editor" of the "Daily News" and constantly gushes forth effervescent streams of "amicable relations," "fraternization," "brotherly love," etc., ad nauseam, but never a line on the class struggle; and there are more of his ilk here; and we shall smash them hard.

Up with the Hammer!
BERT KLOFFER.
Dayton, O., Jan. 6, 1901.

A Nice Kettle of Fish in Holland, Mich.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Holland, one of the smallest sections of the S.L.P., has probably one of the hardest jobs on hand of any Section in the country. The conservative character of the population is molded by the "Holland Christian" (?) Reform (?) Churches' whose dominions teach their members to be humble and obedient to their masters, and to ask a "raise" at the "Throne of Grace," to accept a cut with Christian fortitude, and above all to keep out of "all unions," "secret societies," and to remember and vote the Republican ticket at all elections; to read their bibles, "The Grower" and "The Whacker." All Socialist literature must be burned. Their dominions tell the laborers, that they must "quit working on Sunday or go to hell," but they are "hail brothers, well met," with the capitalist, who runs his shop on Sunday.

Then there are "K. of L. preamble Socialists" who want to give Bryan another chance—labor fakirs who endorsed, some years ago, the Hon. G. J. DeKoma to secure a "step" (the Australian Ballot), and who failed to vote for the measure, giving as a reason "that his religious convictions would not allow him to keep an agreement with a secret society." These fakirs re-elected him.

When the K. of L. elected one of their own members for mayor, this man, instead of using his position to benefit the labor class, ingratiated himself with the capitalists, and in that way secured a perpetual \$1,500 job. Of course, such work, coupled with the hammering of the S. L. P., soon made the K. of L. send in their charter.

When two Socialists came to this town the "me too's" relieved us with open arms, and invited us to their clubs. But when they learned that we were S. L. P. members they gave us the frozen face. They endeavored to stop our work of organizing. But the hammer came down several times, and then they left us alone. When we finally organized they gave us two months to live; others called us "harmless lunatics," and tapped their heads and smiled. But this stopped last spring when the S. L. P. nominated a ticket and went into the fight on a working class program, exposing the shame of all reform movements, tearing

the mask from the Democratic party and all politicians.

The election over left the S. L. P. secretary without a job, and though work was plenty, none could be obtained by him. The organizer was transferred to Grand Rapids by the railway company. One nominee was fired by the railway company; another transferred to another city. All this did not stop the work of the S. L. P. here, but gave it vigor for the fight. To-day the organization has emerged from the battle clearer and more determined. Ground in the mill of capitalist oppression; gathered together by the magnet of material interests; welded into one by the arm and hammer of the S. L. P., the triumphant proletariat awaits the moment to fulfill its historic mission.

V. F. KING.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 5.

"Tight" and "Loose."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The editorial on "Tight" and "Loose" Organization" hit the right spot. The evidence that it did, can be taken from the history of the Commune of '71: a subject replete with valuable matter, that is being caricatured in the social and political life of to-day.

Let every comrade, principally those so soft as to be affected by the "nervous diagnosis," because the S. L. P. did not poll 300,000 votes, more or less, last November, let every one study the history of that Commune. When read aright there can be but one conclusion.

The working class alone must and can work out its own salvation. Down with all traitors.—be they the Labor Lieutenants, the Gomperses, et al; or be they the Felix Pyats, of latter day, known as Kangas, Debsites, etc., with their business side-shows; or be they lecture-touring paradise agents, or sentimental slush-mongers; down with them all!

The "light-tower" of the S. L. P. can not afford an American Rosell. Neither can the working class of America afford a Rosell in the political field.

The Cincinnati correspondent may rest assured. No incompetent, be his name Debs, be his name Rosell, will run the Social Revolution of America into the ground. The Ballot-Box is too handy for that, and the S. L. P. too vigilant.

HARRY W. RACHEL.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.

Importing Labor.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Mr. Rockefeller has imported into this State two large loads of colored workmen. They are stone-cutters, stone-masons, etc. Mr. Rockefeller pays for this imported labor power \$1.50 per day. At the granite quarry nearby, the stone-cutters get \$3.50 a day for eight hours work. Mr. Mike Martin, Democrat, who tried to fight Mr. Rockefeller, will please take notice of this. The capitalist class owns a few barges, INCIDENTALLY IT ALSO OWNS THE COURTS.

C. C. CROLLY,

Pleasantville, N. Y., Jan. 7.

A Voice Goes Up in North Carolina.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A few days ago, a fellow workman handed me the following clipping from a local newspaper:

"RELIGION AND WAR."

"To the Editor of the 'Bulletin.'
"Sirs: Brethren, is it not full time to quit associating the God and Father or our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, with the wicked spirit of war? I know it is difficult for Christians to be consistent. 'Who fights for England fights for God,' sings Alfred Austin, poet laureate.

"Now, if this be true, did the Almighty attend strictly to business at Saratoga, Trenton, Stony Point, Yorktown, Lundy Lane, and New Orleans, not to speak of Majuba Hill, Tugela River, Modder River and Colenso, and while amid American Christian complacency, British Christians are killing Transvaal Christians, so that President Kruger cries out: 'Is there a God? How can be object to the slaughter of Armenian Christians by the Turks? Can such wrong in Mohammedan believers be right in the followers of Jesus? Oh, when will we learn human life is sacred—the most sacred of all possessions, and should neither be pampered nor abused? How long, oh, how long shall devilish greed continue to trample humanity in blood and the dust? W. D. R."

"Now, if 'W. D. R.' the writer of the same, will quit howling about 'how long, oh, how long?' etc., and get behind the class-conscious S. L. P. buzz-saw, knocking the arm and hammer ball to wind the greed out of Trampling Humanity in blood and dust, devilish greed will have nothing to feed upon, and will die a natural death or rather starve to death.

If 'W. D. R.' will just quit howling about the effects, and join forces with the fighting S. L. P. in removing the cause, he will then be of some practical use to that suffering humanity, for which he is now wailing.

Devilish Greed is a passion flame; the fuel it feeds upon is profit. All the howling reformers of to-day are merely fanning it to a greater fury.

But profit is doomed, and in that lies the only hope for humanity. As the S. L. P. is digging down to the tap-root of profit, i. e., capitalism, the cry of the class-conscious proletariat is: "How long before suffering humanity will open its eyes to science and reason, and kick the stuffings out of capitalism with its rent, interest and profit, so that devilish greed can starve to death?" On to the Socialist Commonwealth!
REX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 8.

The Strike in Reading.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—There is a strike on of conductors and motormen of the United Traction Company in this city. Since the troubles at Scranton and Wilkesbarre the operators have scented trouble in this city, as the same company controls the roads of at least eight towns in Eastern Pennsylvania, and here the men are the worst paid of them all, receiving but twelve and thirteen cents an hour. To prevent the expected trouble, the men were banquipped at the home of John A. Riggs, president of

the company. Shortly after this, in answer to a petition of the men, the company gave an increase in wages. Thirteen cents an hour for those in continuous service less than a year; fourteen cents an hour for those in continuous service more than one year and less than five; fifteen cents an hour for those in continuous service over five years. This happened Saturday, January 5.

A few days before this a few of the employees recognized the necessity of a union. If they would be class-conscious they would have recognized this long ago. They would have organized under the S. T. & L. A. But as they know no more of the labor movement than the law allows, they appealed to the Federated Trades Council for recognition. The company, not desiring a union of any kind, promptly discharged the instigators of the movement, six of the oldest employees. As the union (?) was gaining strength in numbers they demanded that the discharged men be reinstated, and the union be recognized, or they would strike. The company refused, and the strike was ordered January 8, at 10 a. m. The last car stopped at 2:20 p. m. All employees not in the union (?) struck in sympathy, and there is a complete tie-up. Since the strike the strikers have made a new demand. An increase of wages to eighteen and a half cents an hour is demanded. All is quiet as yet.

There are rumors of the company employing scabs in Philadelphia and attempting to run cars on the 9th. Two of the comrades distributed a number of WEEKLY PEOPLES of the New Haven debate issue amongst the strikers last night.

We consider it most important at this stage to guard the men against the carnage of the Labor Fakir, who will certainly crop up, or try to crop up. Should think it would be a good field for an S. T. & L. A. organizer.

CALEB HARRISON, Organizer.
Section Berks Co., S. L. P.
Reading, Pa., Jan. 8.

Murrah for McKillme!

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Prosperity has just struck the filers in the Tribune Bicycle Works, a branch of the American Bicycle Trust, with a thirty per cent cut in wages. This is the second enjoyment of that sort of prosperity by the men.

FRED UHLMAN.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 8.

The Fraud on Machinery.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Your expose of the International Association of Machinists' labor fakirs was immense. It was just the conduct that might be expected from that ignorant and corrupt crew. This "nine hour victory in May" is a repetition of the "eight hour victory in May" that they sought to work in '98, but was so mercilessly exposed by the S. L. P. at that time.

The part they cut out that was of the most importance was the one in which the bosses insist on the right to run a non-union shop. "Every employer shall be free to employ any man whether he belongs to a trades union or not" put an end to the thorough organization of the shops.

The clause relative to a fifty-seven and fifty-four hour week is so much buncombe as may be judged from the fact that every shop that has given the fifty-seven hour week (with one exception), has given but fifty-seven hours pay. Every machinist in the country will tell you that he would far sooner work fifty-seven hours for sixty hours pay than fifty-four hours for fifty-four hours pay. And yet so little do these fakirs think of the intelligence of their followers that they have the audacity to call mass meetings to proclaim their "glorious victory," and reap thereby a harvest of initiation fees and dues.

To sum up:
In the matter of hours the employers have won.
In the matter of non-union shops the employers have won.

In the break up of the Paterson strike AFTER THE MEN HAD VIRTUALLY WON IT the bosses have won.

Finally, by the appointment of a joint arbitration board, in which the men are to be represented by bum political hacks of the Warner, O'Connell, and Reid type, fellows whose whole career in the labor movement has been one of failure and fraud, as witness Morris Heights; the Rand drill Sprague; De La Vegues; Paterson, etc., etc., there the bosses have signally won.

The one thing we may draw comfort from in this wholesale sell-out to the bosses is that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance may be depended upon to arouse the rank and file to the fraud that is being practised on them.

MACHINIST.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.

Bright Burn the Bivouac Fires in Los Angeles.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—On Christmas Day, Branch Los Angeles, of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., received the following letter:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25, 1900.
To the Members of Branch Los Angeles, S. L. P.:

Comrades—A meeting of all the Socialists of this city who realize the necessity for United Political action on the basis of the interest of the working class is called for Saturday evening, December 29, 1900, at 8 p. m., No. 107 North Main street. Object: General discussion with a view to a complete union of the forces in the city. You are earnestly invited to attend. Fraternally,
JAMES R. ROGEE,
GEORGE S. HOLMES,
LEWIS RENTELMANN,
L. D. BIDDLE.

Committee.

Explanatory to the above, it is necessary to state that an announcement appeared in the daily papers, similar to the one above, with this addition, viz—

"Geo. S. Holmes and Lewis Rentelmann will represent the De Leonite faction of the S. L. P."

As Geo. Holmes and Lewis Rentelmann had belonged to the S. L. P. up to two weeks prior to this, those who are not members of the branch, it gave some weight to the advertisement, and right here it would be well to explain the reason for their resigning from the Party.

Some time prior to their resigning they commenced to say pleasant things about the Kangaroos, the Social Democrats and began to find fault with the Party's officers, with the N. E. C., and especially with the Party's policy on trade-unionism, so a special meeting to discuss the trade union policy of the Party was called by Section Los Angeles. Holmes and Rentelmann who had been foremost in finding fault with the Party, as above stated, did not appear at this meeting. (Right here, let me digress a moment to say a few words about Holmes. Geo. Holmes was introduced by the S. L. P. on a number of occasions to do important work for the Party, and on a few occasions at crucial times, he smiled too often into the smiling bowl. Always to the disgust of the comrades and the detriment of the Party. A short time ago, Section L. A. justly censured him and since then Holmes has been held in disfavor by the comrades in general.) Right after above-mentioned meeting Holmes and Rentelmann resigned, giving as their reason the "trade union policy of the Party," the "bossism of the National officers," and the placing of undue authority in the hands of the N. E. C. It has since come to light that Rentelmann, who was the Section's agent for the DAILY PEOPLE, misappropriated thirty-three dollars (\$33) of the Party's funds and has since left town. Holmes, on the other hand, no doubt anticipates great things for the Kangaroos, from the fact that H. Gaylord Wilshire, the monumental freak Standard Oil magazine and president of the Los Angeles Bill Posting Trust is supposed to have a long pocketbook and for personal glory will spend money freely, as he is the grand center piece of all Socialist Freakishness in Los Angeles. Holmes and Rentelmann have proven themselves a fine pair of frauds to be assailing the officers of the Party and the N. E. C., whom they know in their hearts, are carrying out the policy of the Party as laid down by the last National Convention. Needless to add, that both have been received with open arms by the "S. D. P." and the "Advance."

The Kangaroo organ pays this fitting eulogy to Holmes and Rentelmann, viz—"All of which proves that comrades Holmes and Rentelmann obey the instinct to affiliate with the group of S. D. P.'s, to which they belong." This open acknowledgement that the Kangaroos are an organization of frauds, politically and financially, proves conclusively the contention of the DAILY PEOPLE.

But to return to the letter at the head of this article, Branch Los Angeles, knowing that a written answer would never get beyond aforesaid committee, which it composed entirely of Kangaroos, who were stabbing the Party in the back, and knowing the fraud intended by the advertisement in the daily paper, appointed a committee to attend and meet with the platform and application cards, explain the philosophy of Socialism from the basis of the class-struggle, the necessity of revolutionary agitation, expose the lie that Holmes and Rentelmann represent or belong to the S. L. P., and show, while the Kangaroos claimed before the late election to be the S. L. P., their letter to Branch Los Angeles, S. L. P. is an open acknowledgement that they are no part of our organization; explain further that the S. L. P. has nothing to compromise, and invite all honest workmen who believe in unity and the class struggle, to unite with the S. L. P. by filling out an application card. The committee did so, but a description of the meeting in details would occupy too much of the valuable space of the DAILY PEOPLE. Wilshire got up and stated that Daniel De Leon was the cause of all dissensions between the Socialists of America. Another stated the way to make Socialists, was to buy goods with union labels on it, others talked about socialism, intolerance, narrowness, class-hatred, Christian reform, etc. Holmes assailed the N. E. C. and the trade-union policy of the S. L. P. Our comrades alone, stated their position in a clear, logical and many way. The result was, two applications to the Branch, while the Kangas and Debsites did not unite and the meeting adjourned to some later date.

Right here, I would like to state the remarks of one of our comrades in answer to Wilshire's calumny of the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, viz: The insult to the members of the S. L. P. that they were "De Leon dupes," and "harmless" could only emanate from a man of the low intellectual caliber of Wilshire. That there have been some mistakes I will not deny, as it is but human to err, but the true disgrace does not lie in making a mistake, but in the failure of not acknowledging it, and benefit by so doing, as the Kangaroos have failed to do. De Leon is merely the hitting instrument that party experience has made him. If De Leon was wrong, the party would censure or expel him, but if he is right, which I claim he is, then we would be false to our party, to our country and our class, if we did not support him. No one knows better than Wilshire, that his base accusation is false; this he proves himself by offering no facts to substantiate his slanderous remarks. Branch L. A. is not composed of hero worshipers, but of men recognizing the necessity of directing authority and obedience in a revolutionary organization.

The foregoing proves that when the sources of the cries of socialism, intolerance, etc., are traced, they are found to emanate from freaks, frauds, or those who wish to use the Party for their personal benefit. It further proves that the work of building a revolutionary organization is a science; the halt, the weak, the grafter or freak cannot be a lasting part or parcel of the whole. Idiotism has no lasting place in the scheme of nature. Only that material which can be educated into a homogenous whole is material of lasting value. Those who leave the party because they have an honest difference with its policy and are not revolutionary enough to fight

that difference inside the party and obey the majority, we can easily forget, but those who use the knowledge they have attained in the party, to stab it in the back and use subterfuge excuses and slander to cover their weakness and crookedness, we are put to the unpleasant duty of exposing and denouncing. The policy and tactics of the party are the result of bitter experience and practical knowledge; bitter experience, like the case exposed in this article makes the S. L. P. the fighting thing it is; let those who cannot work in the harness of revolutionary organization unite, their unity can not be lasting. Internal strife, freakishness and ignorance will continually divide them in factions and make them easy prey for the capitalist class, while on the other hand, the S. L. P. conscious, not only of its class mission but also of its strength, will move onward to the emancipation of the working class and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic.

As the party develops, the need of better methods, of concentrated organization and restrictive measures, becomes ever more apparent. Let all comrades throughout the country, and especially those who are officers, read this and benefit by our experience. Remember the old adage, "that honest men can not how much they are watched, while weak and dishonest ones need all the watching possible." California has a hard battle, but time alone will tell, that we have planted seed that will develop a revolutionary organization that knows no retreating or confusion; that is, Sections of the fighting S. L. P.

THE COMMITTEE.

N. GUENSBERGER,

J. HURLEY,

H. J. SCHADE, Sec.

Jan. 6, 1901.

Gathering in the Elks.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have been an S. D. P. man for two years of the regular organization, not of the unity movement. Many things are permitted in the S. D. P. that must not be in the S. L. P., has been appealing all the time for a year and I think I shall join. When I do, I hope to become a useful member.

I am convinced if the proper effort be made by the members of the S. L. P. during this year they can raise the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to at least 50,000 copies a week. With the WEEKLY having a circulation of this number the power of the Labor Fakir would soon be gone—and the power of the Labor Fakir to hinder the movement for the emancipation of the working class must be destroyed.

J. H. ARNOLD.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 10.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. F. ARROYO GRANDE, COLO.—After full inquiry we are able to inform you that you are mistaken in the belief that Comrade E. Macha of Benuah Co. was a candidate for Railroad Commissioner in Iowa on both the S. L. P. and the Democratic tickets. Comrade Macha was the candidate for Railroad Commissioner on the S. L. P. ticket. The Democratic candidate was J. E. Anderson of Winnebago Co. A careful inspection of the sample official ballot reveals the fact that the only name on the ballot was "Machach to Macha" is "C. T. Machach" of Keokuk Co., who was the Democratic candidate for Elector at Large. Comrade Macha is a true and trusted S. L. P. man. For further information, address L. C. Berup, secretary, Clinton, Ia.

A. K. NEW YORK.—There is more joy over you, converted sinner, in the Paradise of the S. L. P. than over one hundred who never slipped. Having seen clearly through the three card monte game of trying to get the rank and file to believe in Davis, you will now be able to spread the light, at least in your immediate circle of acquaintances.

D. K. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Forget it! This paper's staff is speaking every day about the rank and file. Would you have them speak at night too?

H. T. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—Jaures, in that passage was guilty of a suppression of truth. What he said touching the responsibility of Cabinet Ministers was only a half truth. The theory of "boom government" is that every member of the Cabinet is responsible for the collective and the individual acts of the body. The member who does not want to shoulder the responsibility for any one of these responsibilities, is certainly not a member of the Cabinet. It is not a question of the act in question of sufficient importance.

L. N. Y., CHICAGO, ILL.—That very howl raised by that crew against the Party who are now speaking of the "Kangaroos" is fresh evidence of their mental incapacity. They heard something about Macha, and they do not know what it is. In the least, they will always believe in the "Kangaroos" that they are, they try to follow Macha-vill. And how do they do it? In the least, they will always believe in the "Kangaroos" that they are, they try to follow Macha-vill. And how do they do it? In the least, they will always believe in the "Kangaroos" that they are, they try to follow Macha-vill.

N. Y. C., TITCHENBURG, Mass.—Art wroth that "Butcher shop" should invite the S. L. P. to a convention? Why, can't you let a dog bark?

E. M., NEW YORK.—I. A man who comes in contact with "boom" (money) in the capacity of a representative of labor, such as a walking delegate, can not with propriety accept presents (New Year or otherwise) from such sources. It is a walking delegate's duty as of such nature that he has much discretionary power. Presents to him by individual Union members may be refused, but the same rule does not apply to a healthy, class-conscious Union, that discloses its walking delegate to have committed either of the above acts, should cause

him to immediately return the presents. If the Union believes he missed inadvertently, it may stop there; if it is not perfectly clear upon this point, it should

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
—F. J. Iarch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE building Saturday evening, January 12. Kevany in the chair. Receipts \$36.05; expenditures \$21.74. Section Yonkers reports the election of officers. Section Syracuse reports election of officers and the expulsion of Frank Scott for using the Section funds for his own aims.

A communication was received from Section Jacksonville, Ill., suggesting a means for sections to maintain the circulation of the party organs, as well as to supervise collections for the same. Referred to the Board of Trustees of the PEOPLE.

Section Los Angeles reports the expulsion of Louis Renteiman for treason and embezzlement.

National Organizer Pepin sent in detail reports of his work in Pekin, Edwards, Roanoke, and Peoria, Illinois.

A report was received from Section Cleveland relative to the condition of the party's German organ, the "Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung." The circulation is increasing and considering the fact that it is a four page paper its growth is encouraging. In order to make it more fully a representative paper Section Cleveland believes it should be increased to eight pages and submit an appeal for funds to make this increase in size, requesting the N. E. C. to endorse the same. Motion made and carried to endorse the appeal.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Roanoke, Illinois, and Lake City, Minn.

JULIAN PIERCE, Rec. Sec.

Minnesota State Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Minnesota State Committee the following were present: S. Johnson, Spotted, Potter, St. Paul; J. W. Johnson and Hammond of Minneapolis. Secretary Davidson, S. D.; Duluth, Osseo, Lake City, Hennepin, Red Lake Falls, Fergus Falls, Winona, Minn., were disposed of. L. N. Brannburg of Hennepin was elected a member at large. An application from Lake City for a charter for a Section with four members was approved and recommended to the N. E. C. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the various sections, giving to each the amount apportioned to it to be raised for the organization fund, and to notify the district secretary that Minnesota would raise \$20 or more. The National Secretary having informed the Committee that 400 due stamps were sent to former State Secretary Algernon Lee in 1899 as a standing indebtedness, the Secretary was directed to reply that Lee's accounts show no record of such 400 stamps and the Committee know nothing of them; that when the present Secretary received the office there were but three stamps on hand, and a considerable number was owing to Sections which had paid for them. Some other matters of party history were discussed and finally tabled. The applications were, for administration \$2.10; for due stamps \$14.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

Kentucky State Committee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—The officers of the Kentucky State Committee for ensuing year were elected as follows: Fin. and Cor. Sec. Albert Schmutz; Chairman, Aug. H. Geis; Treasurer, Joseph Ulrich.

State Central Committee, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 5.—The State Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts met at 45 Elliott street, Boston, to-day. The meeting was called to order by Jer. O'Fihelly. Charles Gibson of Lynn was elected temporary chairman and Jer. O'Fihelly temporary secretary. Comrades Brophy, Sweeney and Hunt were elected as a committee on credentials and after a short recess reported as follows: Fifteen members presented credentials. The report was accepted and the members seated. Charles Gibson of Lynn was elected permanent chairman. Alfred Jones of Everett, secretary and J. W. Meckel of Medford, treasurer. City and Town committees should organize at once and report such organization to the secretary of State, to the City Clerk and to the undersigned.

ALFRED E. JONES, Secretary.

State Executive Committee Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 6.—The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts met and organized to-day with H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston as secretary. Owing to the absence of four members no further officers were elected. The absent members were Frank Keefe of Lynn, James Brennan of Boston, Alfred Fuglestad of Cambridge and Harry Lyndell of Malden.

The next meeting will be held at S. L. P. headquarters, 45 Elliott street, Boston, January 12, at 11 a. m.

Sections will hereafter address all communications to W. A. Raasch, 92 Chandler street, Boston.

ALFRED JONES, Secretary.

Election of Officers, Section Allentown.

Section Allentown has elected the following officers:

Organizer, John Langelie.

Financial Secretary, Joseph Kammel.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary, P. Herriger.

Treasurer, Rob. Patterson.

Agent for THE PEOPLE and Soc.

Arbeiter Zeitung, Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.

Auditors, Henry Bohlen and H. Raethlein.

P. HERRIGER, Sec'y.

520 N. Penn street.

Election of Officers, Section Boston.

Section Boston at its last regular monthly meeting elected the following officers:

Delegates to the State Executive Committee, Herman W. A. Raasch, Chas. A. Christenson, James A. Brennan.

Organizer, Thos. A. Loring.

Assistant Organizer, Jas. F. Nugent.

Recording Secretary, Harriet E. Lothrop.

Financial Secretary, Gustave Klein.

Treasurer, Chas. A. Christenson.

Literary Agent, F. Herz.

Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Robert Langhans.

Committee on Censorship, W. H. Caulfield, Harriet E. Lothrop, James A. Brennan.

At the last regular meeting of the general committee the following sub-committees were elected:

Grievance Committee, Olat Nilsson, Thos. A. Loring, John Strauss.

Auditing Committee, Edw. Schweizer, John Strauss, Thos. A. Loring.

Delegates from General Committee to Headquarters Committee, Bernard Johnson, Gustave Klein.

THE SECRETARY.

Election of Officers, Section Gloversville, New York.

The following officers were elected at the meeting held January 4:

Organizer and Fin. Secretary, Chr. Rossbach.

Recording Secretary, Frank Houser.

Treasurer, M. E. Wilcox.

Revision Committee, John Bonacher and Bruno Georgie.

Literary Agent and agent for the PEOPLE, M. E. Wilcox.

Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Chr. Rossbach.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

On Sunday the 20 inst., at 3 p. m., comrade L. A. Armstrong will lecture on "Relation of Politics to Economics."

The following lectures will be held every Monday, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the S. L. P., at International Hall, 251 Genesee near Michigan street.

January 21st—"Problems Solved by the 19th Century and Those Left to be Solved by the 20th." R. Reinstein.

January 25th—"What Does History teach the Working Class?"—L. A. Armstrong.

February 4—"Trades Unions and Politics."—R. Davidson.

February 11—"The Class Struggle."—W. D. Stewart.

February 18—"Wages, Labor, and Capital."—R. Reinstein.

February 25—"Evolution of Society in the United States."—L. A. Armstrong.

March 4—"Can the Working Class Resist the Downward Tendency of its Condition under Capitalism?"—R. Davidson.

General discussion will follow all lectures. All readers of the daily or weekly PEOPLE are invited to attend and to bring friends along. Let everyone help to increase the attendance at these lectures and to make them a success.

Chance for a Molder.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—A good molder can be given work if he cares to locate here. An S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. man preferred. Address H. J. Schade, Room 8, No. 205 1/2 South Main street, Los Angeles, California.

Section Spokane, Wash.

S. L. P. Section Spokane, Wash., meets every Thursday at Lu Verne House, 14 Main avenue. All friends visiting the city are cordially invited to attend our meetings.

Medford, Mass., Section S. L. P.

At the regular meeting in December the following officers were elected:

Organizer, J. W. Meckel, 308 Park street.

Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, William R. Anderson.

Financial Secretary, Fred Hanson.

Treasurer, B. Bendroth.

Literary Agent, S. Pike, 143 Spring street.

Grievance Committee, John van Breth, J. W. Meckel, B. Bendroth.

Auditing Committee, S. Pike, John van Breth.

Section Salem.

At the regular meeting of Section, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Peter H. Grady.

Recording Secretary—John White.

Financial Secretary—Thos. F. Brennan.

Treasurer—John F. Bay.

Literary Agent—Robert F. Buckley.

Grievance Committee—John White, Nathan Ginsberg and Michael J. Quirk.

Press Committee—N. Ginsberg, J. White, M. J. Quirk.

J. WHITE, Rec. Sec'y.

Agitation Meetings Detroit, Mich.

Lectures and discussion meetings will be held under the auspices of Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Mannebach's Hall (upstairs), 273 Gratiot avenue, at 2:30 p. m., on the following Sundays:

1. January 13th—"Review of the Campaign of 1900."—H. Richter.

2. January 20—"The Class Struggle."—M. Meyer.

3. January 27th—"Can Class-Conscious Socialists be Bought?"—H. U. bright, Jr.

4. February 3rd—"History of Socialism."—Geo. Haxeler.

5. February 10th—"The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."—H. Richter.

6. February 17th—"Why all Reforms such as Direct Legislation, Single Tax, etc., are only means to confuse the minds of the wage workers."—R. B. Meyer.

7. February 24th—"Why is Class-Conscious Organisation Necessary to

Emancipate the Working Class?"—M. Meyer.

The regular business meetings of Section Detroit, S. L. P., are held every second and fourth Monday of the month at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, down stairs.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Section Cleveland Ohio, S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 350 Ontario street, top floor.

Richmond, Va.

At a regular meeting held by Section Richmond, S. L. P., on January 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Organizer—Joseph E. Madison, Lewis and Hollings streets, Richmond, Va.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Thos. A. Hollins, 1818 Fairmont avenue, Richmond, Va.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—James MacTier, 1803 Everett street, Manchester, Va.

Literary Agent and agent for WEEKLY PEOPLE—J. E. Madison, Lewis and Hollings streets, Richmond, Va.

Agent for the "Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung" (the German party organ)—Otto Biersch, 426 East Broad street, Richmond, Va.

Section Richmond, S. L. P., holds regular propaganda meetings every second and fourth Saturday, at 8 p. m., at Dabney's Hall, 301 East Broad street. Only working class politics discussed. Readers of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE and friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings and if they find themselves in accord with the uncompromising tactics of the fighting S. L. P., are urged to join hands with us by becoming members of our section and aid us in carrying on the work in a more systematic manner than heretofore. Systematic meetings of the Section will be held on the first Saturday of each month at the above address.

Members will please note the date.

JOSEPH E. MADISON, Organizer Section Richmond, Lewis and Hollings streets.

Boston, Attention.

The January meeting of Section Boston takes place on Thursday next, January 17, at headquarters, 45 Elliot street.

Matters of importance! All comrades who wish to keep in touch with the rapid development of the S. L. P., and who believe in putting their theoretical beliefs into action, should attend and take part in the meeting.

HARRIET E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

Ward Branch 18 of Boston.

Ward Branch 18 of Boston, Mass., S. L. P., at its last regular meeting elected the following officers for the coming six months: Organizer, W. H. Carroll; Rec. Sec., Dyer Enger; Fin. Sec., Carl Schluter; Lit. Agent, J. R. Simmons; Delegates to City Com., A. Ellis and J. R. Simmons; Delegates to Campaign and Organizing Com., D. Enger and J. R. Simmons; Delegate to Headquarters Com., Carl Gionross; Auditing Com., C. Kersten, M. Cohn and Jas. A. Wood.

Notice to comrades and friends. Our next meeting, Jan. 23, Comrade Carroll will lecture on "The Science of Socialism."

Section Altoona, Pa.

At the last meeting of the Section, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Organizer, Donald L. Munro; Rec. Sec., Chas. F. Zeak; Treas., Jas. Moyer; Fin. Sec., Jas. O'Neil; Trustees, Jas. Moyer, Geo. Huss and Frank Esslinger.

Section Union Co., N. J.

The general meeting of Section Union County, S. L. P., for election of officers and other important business, will be held at Knolls Hall, 403 E. Jersey street, Elizabeth, on Sunday, January 20, 3 p. m. sharp. All comrades of Branches Plainfield and Elizabeth are earnestly requested to attend.

FERDINAND MAY, Organizer.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$587.35

Chas. Rosen, Moline, Ill. 1.00

A. Lux, 16th A. D. City. 8.00

Section Santa Clara Co. Cal. 2.00

M. G. Gibb 1.00

F. B. Meradier 1.00

Fred Hamann 1.00

E. Rowner 1.00

John Kippert 1.00

J. Peters 1.00

P. Schwartz 1.00

J. L. Anderson 1.00

G. Knutson 1.00

L. H. Zimmer 1.00

A. Segarmaker 5.00

D. E. Alford .50

A. Roman 1.00

P. Jorgenson .50

San Francisco, Cal. 1.00

A. C. McGinty 1.00

J. E. Farrell 1.00

C. Guenther 1.00

W. D. Lambert 1.00

Matt Schlosier 1.00

H. McMahon 1.00

C. F. Wilson 1.00

Geo. Speed 1.00

N. Robinson 1.00

Chas. Wright 1.00

W. L. G. 1.00

G. C. Berg 1.00

W. Rose .50

G. P. Koss .25

J. Langren .25

P. Peterson .25

N. Skroevki .25

A. Rothstein .25

G. L. Kautsky 1.00

R. Levin, N. Y. City. 1.00

Harry Barbel, Newark, N. J. 1.00

Geo. E. Warig, N. Y. City. 1.00

De Castro, Jacksonville, Ill. .50

M. Wilkinson, Chicago. 1.00

J. Schablik, Banning. .25

W. 612 12th street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

San Antonio, Texas. 1.00

F. Hesse 1.00

Chas. Mierow 1.00

Geo. Federoff 1.00

Carl Agate 1.00

A. Symphaler 1.00

Chas. J. Pollard 1.00

F. R. Lyon, Houston, Texas. 1.00

Louis P. Christenson, Seattle, Wash. 1.00

Total \$641.35

Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE: it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

L. KATZ,

Care of Headquarters, S. L. P., 1304 Germantown avenue.

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries.

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETINGS at headquarters at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of every month at 10:30 a. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward, Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Key street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of the 34th and 35th A. D.'s 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 440

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 26 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, E. 51st, Financial Secretary, 352 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Livingston street. 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. m. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Every welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday at 3 p. m. at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bariges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City 444

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 3231 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Mondays, Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 & 7, A. L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 255 E. 53rd street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5